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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Wala Naja Kala (Estate)

1903-04 to 1908-09

2

and

Thanadevli State

1904-05 and 1908-09

00134984

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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00134984

Annual Administration Report.

134984

OF

THE ESTATE OF WALA NAJA KALA OF BILKHA,

For The Year

1903-1904. to 1908-09



and

Thanadevli 1904-05 to 1908-09

No. 19 of 1904-05.

From,

ALBERT, W. DIAS,

MANAGER, WALA NAJA KALA'S ESTATE,

BILKHA.

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

SORATH PRANT.

CAMP THANA GALOL

30th APRIL 1904.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration report of the Estate of Azam Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha for the year ending 31st March 1904.

CHANGES AND REDUCTION.

2. The Estate was under my management for the year.

3. There was again a change in the appointment of the Deputy Manager. Mr. Hemchand Devchand, who was transferred from the Manavadar State to this Estate, has been re-transferred to the Manavadar State, and Mr. Krishanalal Ramji, who was transferred to the Manavadar State, has been re-transferred to this Estate.

4. The services of Mr. Lalloobhai Tribhuwandas, Nyayadhish, were dispensed with on the 2nd February 1903, and he was succeeded by Mr. Jechand Raghunathji on the 9th May 1903.

5. When the Budget of this Taluka for the year 1902-1903 was submitted to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar for sanction, he, in his No.1021 dated $\frac{23}{24}$th February 1903, observed that owing to the indebted condition of the Taluka, it was necessary to curtail expenditure as far as possible,

and considered that economy could be effected in the Establishment charges and in other directions.

6. A scheme of reduction was forthwith submitted, in which the whole subordinate staff was recast by reducing the pay of some and abolishing the places of others. The whole establishment of Talatis was abolished, the Revenue Patels were called upon to do the Talatis' duties, and the revenue districts were reduced from four to three. Thus the expenditure on account of establishment which stood at Rs. 33,562/. before the reduction, has been brought down to Rs. 28,273/. or a reduction of Rs. 5,289/. per annum was effected.

7. In this connection I feel called upon to refer to the abolition of the places of Talatis which is, from what transpired after the abolition, a matter of more than ordinary interest. At the time of the abolition this step was insinuated as the most unwise and unnecessary one. A hue and cry was raised by persons interested, and the Political Agent was peltered with anonymous petitions in which the writers attacked the wisdom of the act, and suggested that the revenue collection would greatly suffer and come to a stand-still. The Political Agent Sorath accordingly by his No. 1360, dated the $\frac{7}{10}$th September 1903, has ordered a report to be made to him after a year's experiment as regards the success of the execution of Talatis' duties by Revenue Patels.

8. There were 22 Talatis, and their pay varied from Rs. 7/.to Rs. 91/. each per annum ; and the total cost to the state on their account was about Rs. 500/. per annum which is now saved to the state. There were 25 Revenue Patels costing about Rs. 1,033/. per annum. These Patels who were literally doing little or nothing are now called upon to perform the Talatis' duties. It is now fully 6 months since this step was taken, and a full working season too has nearly expired. The collection of revenue has not in the least suffered, nor retarded. The Revenue Patels have been performing these duties quite as efficiently as the Talatis themselves. I find therefore no reason to regret the abolition of the Talatis as all the forecast and ominous predictions made against it are now completely falsified.

9. Besides the saving of an annual recurring charge of Rs. 500/. on the Talatis' account which has now been effected, the indirect benefits that have accrueded to the state are simply invaluable. The Talatis' duties were the collection of minor taxes, such as Ubhad Vero, Kasba Vero, Kania Chori &c, and rendering assistance generally to the Wahiwatdars in Revenue work. They had formed themselves somewhat as the local village Agents to the Wahiwatdars, and these latter had become quite dependent on the former for any information required of them. Besides they were lending money and grain, and were carrying

on a brisk banking business with the cultivators.

It would be hard to find a single cultivator who was not indebted to the Talati, and, as it were, in his clutches. Now by their removal the sting has been taken out of them, and they are rendered impotent to be the instrument of the indebtedness of the peasantry. I, of course, do not mean to say that there are not money lenders other than the Talatis; but they certainly stand on quite a different footing, and are less capable to do the mischief which the Talatis were committing with the official influence at their backs. It is, I think, quite needless to proceed further in justification of the abolition of the appointments of Talatis. The revenue collection has not in the least suffered, and the work is being performed by the Revenue Patels quite as efficiently. The State has been freed from an annual charge of about Rs. 500/. and the cultivators from a cancer which was eating their very vitals. The abolition of the appointments cannot but prove a step in the right direction-a step which would not fail to have a far reaching and benificial effect on the condition of the cultivators, and indirectly on the State. The position of the peasantry with regard to the other money lenders has also engaged my attention. I have issued strict orders to the Wahiwatdars calling upon them to do their utmost to discountenance such persons, and try to make the cultivators self-supporting and free from debts.

REDUCTION OF JEWAIDARS AND THE JEWAIS PAID.

10. Some savings have also been effected in the Jewai allowance paid to the Durbar relatives and Jewaidars who were in receipt of an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,275 per annum, and in the enjoyment of 34 santhis of land besides. This has now been reduced to Rs. 1,727 and 6 santhis of land. In this reduction discrimination has been made between the near and distant relatives of the Durbar, and Huzoories. The allowance to Huzoories, who were no better than sinecures, and were doing little or nothing to deserve the allowance, has been totally disallowed. In the case of Durbar relatives, who were enjoying Jewais in cash and land, cash allowance is continued, and in certain cases increased in consideration of the resumption of land.

Thus the the 34 santhis of land, which were being enjoyed by them, have now been brought down to only 6 santhis which is allowed to only one relative-the widow of Azam Naja Wala's Uncle.

11. The four revenue districts which existed, are now reduced to three, and the villages are re-distributed as follows :—

BILKHA DISTRICT.

(1) Bilkha Pati.
(2) Chorwadi.
(3) Bandhala.
(4) Avatodia.
(5) Mandlikpur.
(6) Thumbala.
(7) Kotra.
(8) Nawania.
(9) Pipalia.
(10) Sobhawadla.

JETPUR DISTRICT.

(1) Jetpur Pati.
(2) Thana Galol.
(3) Amrapur.
(4) Devkigalol.
(5) Akola.
(6) Megha Pipalia.
(7) Barwala.

CHITAL DISTRICT.

(1) Chital Pati.
(2) Charkha.
(3) Venivadar.
(4) Khijadia.
(5) Zarakhia.
(6) Najapur.

The villages are of course unequally distributed; but that was unavoidable since the distance between villages is great, and the villages are not in a group to render equal distribution possible. Hence all the villages near about Bilkha had to be placed under the Bilkha Wahiwatdar, and those near Jetpur under the Jetpur Wahiwatdar, and so on.

12. The report embraces for the purpose of revenue administration the Samvat year 1959 ending 31st October 1903, and for that of general statistics the official year ending 31st March 1904.

13. This Taluka has an area of about 72 square miles, and 24 villages of which 20 are *swang* and 4 *majmoo*. Its shares in the *majmoo* villages are:—

in Jetpur 1 anna; in Bilkha 8 annas; in Chital 2 annas and 9 pies; and in Dungavador 10 pies.

14. The Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the above 4 *majmpo* villages are exercised by the Jetpur Taluka Court.

PROTECTION POLICE.

15. During the year under report slight changes were made in the strength of the Police. The Havaldar who was getting Rs. 14-8-0 per mensem was given an increament of half a rupee, and one more Naik has been appointed on Rs. 8 per mensem. A Police Patel was given a promotion of Rs. 2. and his pay was thus raised from Rs. 3. to 5. per mensem. These changes costing an additional sum of about Rs. 174/. per annum was made at the instance of the Superintendent of Police, Jetpur. The Regular Police, now consist of 2 Chief Constables, 1 Havaldar, 2 Naiques, 8 1st class and 8 2nd class Constables, and 4 Sowars.

16. The village Police was this year the same as last year, viz. 16 Police Patels, 30 village watch men, and 114 Passaitas. The total strength of the Regular and Village Police is 175 costing about Rs. 8,594. per annum including contingencies &c., but exclusive of the lands enjoyed rent free by Passaitas. The method of paying Passaitas in kind is being done away with. As places fall vacant, the land is resumed and monthly pay allowed. This method is found to be more advantageous both to the State and the Passaitas. The lands resumed are better cultivated by farmers, and the men receiving pay can devote their whole attention to duty.

17. The following table shows the results of the working of the Police.

Offences reported to the Police.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of conviction of accused arrested.		Percentage of conviction of accused. sent for trial.	
1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32	32	26	16	26	16	22	15	4	1	84.6	93.75	84.6	93.75

18. The Number of offences reported to the police was 32 against 32 last year, and the number of accused arrested was 16 against 26 last year, out of which 15 were convicted and 1 discharged or acquitted. The percentage of conviction to accused arrested was 93.75 against 84.6 last year, and that of accused sent for trial was 93.75 against 84.6 last year.

19. No satisfactory explanation has been given by the Nyayadhish as regards the disproportion of offences reported to the Police and accused arrested; nor has he given the nature of the offences the 16 accused who are at large are charged with. The Nyayadhish will be instructed to be more thorough in future in dealing with such reports, and exercise greater vigilance over the working of the Police. No doubt that there is some marked improvement inasmuch as 15 accused were convicted out of 16 sent for trial as against 22 out of 26 sent for trial last year.

20. The statement showing the amount of property stolen and recovered is subjoined.

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage.	
1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
290-3-2	551-0-6	88-4-8	228-11-11	30.3	44.7

21. Rs. 551/. worth of property was stolen during the year against Rs. 290/. last year, of which property worth about Rs. 228/. or 44.7 per cent. was recovered against Rs. 88/. or 30.3 per cent. last year. Though it is a matter for regret that the value of property stolen has more than doubled during the year, yet the percentage of property recovered to stolen shows some improvement, it being 44.7 against 30.3 last year. Until now nobody cared about the results of the working of the Police and for the matter of that all the branches of the administration. The annual submission of statements have rather been a formality than a conscientious effort to benefit by experience, comparing the year's work with that of the past, finding defects, and applying oneself to

remedy them. I am fully aware of this, and shall see that the subordinate officers are directed accordingly.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

22. The following table shows the criminal work of the year.

No of offences reported during the year		Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						No. of criminal cases remaining at the end of the year
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial.					Total.								
1902-1903	1903-1904		Arrested by the Police.	Upon warrants.	On summonses.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	1902-1903	1903-1904	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died escaped or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
40	54	4	16	1	10	2	2	42	35	12	3	19	0	1	0	0

23. From the above it will be seen that 54 offences were committed during the year against 40 last year, and 35 persons charged with various offences, 12 were discharged without trial, 3 acquitted, 19 convicted, and one committed to the Court of Sessions. There were no arrears left at the end of the year.

24. In last year's annual report mention was made of the capture of the notorious dacoit Bawa Devgar, and his extradition which this Taluka demanded from the Gondal State for trial here. The Gondal State handed over the convict who was accordingly tried and committed to the Sessions Court; but, in the mean while the Bhawnagar State stepped in, and demanded extradition of the prisoner which was complied with. He was tried by that State, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was executed by that State and the Province has thus been rid of a notorious criminal.

25. There was no case of dacoity during year under report.

26. The criminal appellate work disposed of during the year under report is shown below.

Tribunal	No. of appellants	No. of persons				Proceedings quashed	Further enquiry ordered	Referred	Finding
		Sentence							
		Appeal rejected.	Confirmed	Modified	Revised				
Hazur Court	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0

27. The criminal appellate work disposed of is so little that no remarks are required.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

28. The following table shows the civil work performed during the year.

(ORIGINAL CASES)

No. of cases on the file at the end of the year 1902-1903.	No. filed during the year 1903-04	Total.		No. disposed of		Balance.		Value of cases disposed of during 1902-1903	Value of cases disposed of during 1903-1904
		1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904		
Original 23	76	57	99	34	86	23	13	3047-5-11	7013-3-10

29. The total of cases that which had remained at the end of last year and filed during the year is 99 against 57 last year, out of which 86 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 cases to be disposed of against 23 last year. The value of cases disposed of has more than doubled, it being Rs. 7,013. against Rs. 3,047. last year, which is due in a great measure to the times which are changing for the better after the disastrous famines and their after effects.

(APPELLATE CASES.)

Tribunal.	No. of cases on the file at the end of the year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.		No. Disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks
			1902–1903	1903–1904	1902–1903	1903–1904	1902–1903	1903–1904	
Huzoor Court.	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0

MUNICIPAL.

30. There is a municipality in the town of Bilkha the population of which, according to the census of 1901, was 4,677. The expenses connected with it are borne by the three Shareholders of Bilkha in proportion to their shares in the town, namely half by this Estate, and the other half by Azam Walas Ala and Desa in equal proportions.

31. The Municipal Staff consists of a Secretary and a Clerk on Rs. 25. and Rs. 15. per mensem respectively, besides two Pattawalahs. The expenditure of the year under report was Rs. 903/. against Rs. 1,099/. last year. The Shareholders exercise a strict control over its finances as well as the sanitation of the town. The Agency Surgeon visits the town once a year, and by his valuable suggestions and advice thus offered from time to time, the town, from a sanitary point of view, shows a marked improvement. But it appears that there are no safeguards against the appearence of plague whatever may be the sanitary state of a given place-clean or nasty, good or bad. Since the last two

months cases of plague are occuring there, and the town is nearly evacuated. Evacution seems the best method hitherto found successful to check the spread of the plague after it breaks out ; and the signs of its appearance are the dying of rats. This was the case all over the villages of this Taluka, namely Sobhawadla, Bhandhla, Devki &c., where rats began to die,thus forewarning the inhabitants of the approach of plague and the unhealthy condition of the places. This being reported to the Magistrate, he forthwith ordered the places to be evacuated, and the inhabitants to live in huts outside the villages so long as the rats continued to die. In the meanwhile the houses, where dead rats were found, were cleaned and whitewashed when the inhabitants were allowed to return to their homes. By this simple and inexpensive method the plague has until now been effectively prevented from taking a firm root any where in this Taluka.

32. The Municipal affairs of the other two towns-Jetpur and Chital—with which this Taluka is concerned, are under the control of the Jetpur Taluka Court. The Civil and Criminal Jurisdictions in these towns are also exercised by it. A Budget of expenses of the Administration of these *majmoo* towns are annually prepared by it, and the Shareholders concerned are thereby called upon to pay contributions or *varads* in proportion to their shares. These contributions are regularly paid by this Taluka as well as other estates under Mamagement who always make it a point to pay the *varads* regularly and to the full ; but the chief offenders appear to be those, or, at any rate, some of those who are on the board of the Taluka Court. The efficient administration of these *majmoo* towns, big and growing as they are, is of the highest importance. In my humble opinion there is a lack of effective control over its finances and looseness in the administration generally which lends weight to the growing impression that the Taluka board cares little or nothing to know about the working of the machinery, and but takes an academical interest in the administrative affairs

33. I find my predecessor was in and out of season hammering on the question of the Taluka Court's official year being at variance with that of the revenue year in all the Jetpur Talukas. The official year of the Taluka Court is from 1st April to 31st March, while in all the estates it is from 1st November to 31st October. Many difficulties have to be experienced in the computation of the *varad* in consequence of this variance. The Taluka Court has its dealings with the several Talukas and has nothing to do with the official year.The Taluka Court can very well change their official year to that of the revenue year from 1st November to 31st October, and by doing so, it has nothing to lose, but everything to gain in-as-much as its *varads*, the years

being equal, can be computed and paid by the whole instead of in fractions as they now are, and the difference and difficulties now experienced on account of the variance put an end to. It is earnestly hoped that this will engage the attention of the Political Agent.

34. I also beg to propose that in order to secure greater efficiency and more effective control of its finances and expenditure and the administration of the Taluka Court generally, its accounts should be audited once a year, just as the accounts of all the Managed Estates are, which would insure regularity where there is confusion, and economy where there is extravagance.

35. And lastly I beg to offer some observations on the constitution of the Taluka Court which, in the interests of this Taluka, I feel bound to do. The Taluka board consists of three members, I mean life members, who are supposed to represent in theory the whole Taluka including themselves; while in practice they represent more themselves than the Taluka. There are now more estates under the Agency Management than before, and the probabilities point to more estates coming under Management. The Managed estates under the existing constitution of the Taluka board are quite unreprepresented on the board the Members of which, to say the least, care very little, and do not take that interest in the administration of the *majmoo* places which, they being joint concerns, is of the utmost importance in the interests of all concerned. The consequence is that the affairs of these towns are stagnant, undeveloped, and not in keeping with the march of the times, and that therefore new blood and a new spirit should be introduced into the board. In order to attain that end the life membership should be abolished, and made tenable for 5 years at the end of which they may be held eligible for re-election if they are found real workers—conscientious and capable men. The number of members should be increased from 3 to 6, the three more thus added should be chosen from among the Managers who are placed quite at a disadvantage under the existing state of the Taluka board. The Political Agent Sorath should moreover be made the ex-officio President of the board of 6 Members. I have thus given a rough scheme on the lines of which a vast improvement can be effected in the administration of the *majmoo* towns by the Taluka Court, and the interests of the managed estates safe guarded. I hope I will not be misunderstood, and my observations and remarks will be taken in the spirit in which they are offered, it being a sincere and fervant desire to see the usefulness of the Taluka Court increased, its affairs methodized and regulated, and the other Shareholders also given a chance to take their share of the burden in the administration of these *majmoo* towns.

36. Before concluding this branch of the subject, I should like to say a word or two about the *majmoo* village of Dangavadar. This village is owned conjointly by 10 shareholders of Jetpur, in which this Taluka's share is 10 pies; it is undivided; and its produce is divided annually, and taken according to the shares of these partners concerned. The fact of its being undivided is in itself a drawback and a source of most inconvenience and trouble to the shareholders. Its affairs are never cared for; the cultivators are left to shift for themselves as best they can, and the village is going from bad to worse. If any body proposed any expenditure to improve the condition of the cultivators, or the method of gathering the harvest, or for the general improvement of the village, the other shareholders would not give ear to it, and no two would agree as to the *modus operandi*; and thus many an effort on the part of myself and some others, has fallen through for want of support and unanimity among the shareholders. The condition of the village and its inhabitants is thereby rendered worse than confounded. It is not at all creditable to the enlightened shareholders that they should thus leave the affairs of this village to drift.

37. Recently with a view to put an end to this state of affairs which have been dragging on for some years past, and which, since the last two famines, have become quite deplorable, I invited the shareholders to come to a definite understanding on the subject. A meeting was convened at which it was proposed to lease out the village for a limited period to the highest bidder, which it was thought would not only ensure a fixed income to the shareholders, but at the same time improve the condition of the cultivators considerably as their interests would be safeguarded in self interest by one individual—the *Ijardar*. Unfortunately this proposal like many others fell through for want of support and unanimity among the shareholders. It therefore appears to me that the shareholders would do nothing of the kind calculated to improve the condition of the Dangavadar cultivators and the revenue therefrom. The only alternative left is for the Political Agent Sorath Prant to take up the initiative in the matter, and press the solution of the question home to the shareholders, just as was done by him in the case of the Chital *dhava* which after so many years' delay and dalliance and discussion has through the pressure brought to bear upon them by him, become *a fait accompli*.

PRISONS.

The following table shows the admission into the Jail during the last year.

No. of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of maintaining the Jail prisoners.
Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	1902-1903	1903-1994	1902-1903	1903-1904		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	21	54	27	6·8	2·28	0	105-0-5

38. The prisoners were employed in the state garden, that being the only mode of obtaining prison labour in this State. Their health during the year under report was good.

AGRICULTURE.

39. It is now more that a year and a half since I assumed charge of the office of the Manager of this State. I have visited all the villages more than once, thereby the condition of the cultivators and the revenue branch of the administration *particularly* have engaged my best attention. The rainfall during the year was 48 inches and 7 cents, and it was in time and plenty. The crops had fairly matured and were in a flourishing condition, when the locusts appeared, but fortunately the damage done to this Taluka by them was not much. The appearance of the locusts rendered the cutting of unripe crops in some places, and others which could not be cut down, were devoured by the locusts. The cotton crops in the villages of Jetpur Division suffered considerably owing to the intense cold which was experienced in the month of December last, the damage done to the State amounting to Rs. 3,000/. The crops in other villages escaped. These were the only drawbacks in an otherwise fairly bumper harvest.

40. It struck me when I visited the villages one after the other that the cultivators were not paying that attention to agriculture which, in their interest as well as those of the state was so eminently necessary. The Wahivatdars' supervision on this part of their duty was very loose and ineffective and aimless. A great area of land in consequence had remained *padtar* (fallow) and in order

to induce and stimulate cultivation of such lands they were let out on the "udhad" and "adhvi" tenures in many places. The cultivators had not suffiicient live-stock having lost them in the last two famines, and the revenue-collection had greatly suffered.

41. I have to the best of my ability been trying to remedy this state of affairs, and, I think, I have succeeded to some extent. The Wahiwatdars have been made to undersand that their duties did not consist in collecting the revenue only, but they consisted also in visiting the fields often, in seeing that all the lands are ploughed, manured, and sown, and in advising the cultivators as to the best mode of cultivation and the specific manure required for each kind of crop. To see that this was done the Wahiwatdars have been forced to visit each village under their respective charges twice a month, and have also been supplied with copies of a book entitled "Text book of Agriculture" to read and digest themselves first, and then explain to the cultivators the contents of the same. They have been compelled to send to the Manager's office regularly monthly diary of their movements and the work done But the Wahiwatdars were at some disadvantage to visit the village as often as was necessary; they were not given travelling allowance or batta; and had in consequense to use *veth* carts and meet their food expenses from the *zhampa* fund. The *zhampa* fund was abolished having been found to be an unjust charge on the cultivators, and at my instance the extravagant use of *veth* carts was put an end to. As it was felt necessary and expedient that the Wahiwatdars should be given some sort of allowance to make up for these, I applied to the Political Agent Sorath for sanction for a Horse allowance of Rs. 8/ per mensem to them so that their usefulness might thereby be increased, and that they might show greater actively and zeal in the discharge of their duties. The Political Agent sanctioned it as an experiuental measure for a period of three months, and I was asked to report after the expiry of that period whether the arrangement had worked well, and whether the Wahivatdars had shown greater activity in their work. The three months' trial was given, but the period in which the trial was made being a busy season it was not so successful as was anticipated. However the Political Agent has been requested to give them travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations, and allow me to report, after a similar trial, which of the two-Horse allowance or Travelling allowance-is more advantageous to the State, and at the same time more calculated to stimulate the Wahivatdars to greater activity and zeal in the performance of their duties.

42. I next turned my attention to the condition of cultivators; they were certainly in a very bad condition, and required help and encouragement

from the state. They have been relieved to a great extent from rendering *veth*. A warning has been issued to money lenders to the effect that no money should be advanced to the cultivators without the cognizance of the State, and that, if they did, the State would not afford any facility to recover the advances. This was done with a view to save the cultivators from the clutches of unreasonable money lenders. That the cultivators may the better replenish their live stock without incurring debts on that account, I have got refunded to them the *santi vero* amounting to Rs 8,248 which was collected in the famine year of Samvat 1956. These amounts were paid in my presence so that the money refunded might reach them. Moreover the Wahivatdars have been ordered to see that the money so refunded has been utilized in purchasing plough bullocks, and other agricultural implements. The practice of allowing creditors of cultivators to take away their share of the produce from khalavad in liquidation of debts has been stopped. The cultivators are now allowed to keep grain sufficient to last them till the next harvest, and any grain that may remain above their requirements is given to the creditors in payment of their dues. This system has kept the cultivators from depending on their creditors for supplies, and paying their debts by instalments. In a word the peasantry, tenants-at-will as they are, have been rendered more independent and less servile, and are left unfettered to devote their whole time and energy to agriculture.

43. My next step towards the improvement of agriculture and the revenue derived therefrom was bringing the large area of *padtar* lands under cultivation. I have caused the cultivators to strain their utmost, and bring all such fallow lands under cultivation. I am not disappointed with the results. Now there is no such lands to speak of, or, at any rate, such a large area as had remained fallow before my advent. Nay, more, grass "bids" have also been turned into cultivated fields. My endeavours to turn the lands *Karami*, which were given as a matter of necessity, when there were few cultivators to take up land, on the *adhavi* and *udhad* tenures, at the outset, met with a storm of protest from interested persons, and gave rise to numerous petitions and much correspondence. The Political Agent was however impressed with the fact that the *udhad* and *adhvi* tenures were a loss to the State ; that the factors, which necessitated the letting out of lands on such disadvantageous terms, had ceased to exist ; and that in recovering the lands from the holders thereof the State was acting in its interests, and strictly in pursuance of the conditions and the aim under which such lands were given on those tenures. The conditions were that such lands were to be held for a year only and the further possession depended upon the will and pleasure of the Durbar, and

the aim was that by giving out lands on such advantageous terms, it would result in the improvement of the lands so given. Instead of one year the *adhvi* and *udhad* land holders enjoyed it for more than three years ; and when it was tried to resume the same, and give out on the *karami* system, they felt the blow, and protested as they did. Now I am happy to record that the stress and trouble and the long correspondence are over, that the lands have been resumed and relet on the more advantageous and uniform Karami system and that the State has received in *nazrana* a sum of about Rs 500, into the bargain.

44. I have also tried my best to stimulate sugar-cane growing and the manufacture of *gol* to a greater extent than has been the case. Sugar cane plantation and *gol* manufacture is not a small matter; it requires some initial outlay for seeds, and food to the growers till the manufacture and sale of the *gol*. Suitable lands with wells were not wanting, but resourceful cultivators and a little reduction in the high rate of *vigoti* were most needed. As I was fully aware that cultivation of sugar cane was a prolific source of revenue to the state, and larger returns to the growers, I thought that no effort should be spared to bring a greater area under such cultivation.

45. The cultivators were however reluctant to take up sugar cane growing as the initial outlay required was quite out of proportion to their means, the rate of *vighoti* prohibitive, and the risks were many. The rate of *vigoti*, which was indeed very high, has now been reduced from Rs. 20/. to Rs. 17/. per *vigha*. It is yet too early to gauge the effects of this reduction in the rate of *vigoti* on sugar cane plantation in this Taluka. I am however quite sanguine that the results would in the near future amply satisfy the expectations formed to accrue from the reduction given.

46. I am trying my best to make the garden at Bilkha self supporting. The income this year was about Rs. 1000/. and the expediture was about Rs 1200/. showing a deficit of Rs. 200. Now that all the land belonging to the garden has been brought under cultivation, I have every hope of meeting the exheuse of the up keep of the garden, and getting some surplus. Should this be not the case, then the Garden will be farmed out.

IRRIGATION.

47. I have now to refer to the Bilkha Tank, and its usefulness. The Tank is the outcome of the last famine when it was undertaken as a central relief measure. Up to now a sum of about Rs. 1,10,000 has been spent on it. During the year under report a sum Rs. 12,080. was spent in constructing canals for irrigation purposes. The village Bandhala, which is near the

Tank, has been the only one that has benefitted by the Tank to any extent but it is hoped that the opening up of other branch canals, the Bilkha Pati lands will also be irrigated by the Tank, should the water hold on till the next rainfall. Last year the Bandhala cultivators had sown crops using the Tank water for irrigating them, but in the midst the supply of water failed, and the crops withered. This has disappointed the cultivators to a certain extent. I have been trying my best to induce the cultivators to make the best use of the Tank water. If a continuous and never failing supply is secured, I feel no doubt that the Tank will prove of the highest value to the State as well as the cultivators. I earnestly hope that under the guidance and supervision of the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, the Tank would be made to come up to the expectations formed of its usefulness and benefit to the State, and in the end prove a reproductive work in fact. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 370./ was realised in water rates, and about 142 acres were irrigated by the Tank water.

48. The following table shows the comperative prices of cereals for the past two years.

Year	Wheat	Bajri	Jowari	Rice	Gram	Mag	Adad
			Pounds per Rupee.				
1902-03	26	30	30	22	25	20	30
1903-04	31	43	56½	19	30	40	40

49. With reference to the prices of cereals, I have to make a few observations. The majority of the land revenue is levied in kind except the portion of the *vero* and other minor taxes such as *ubhad vero* &c. For disposing of this great quantity of grain the market is too narrow, and the prices suffer considerably. It makes no difference whether there is a plentiful harvest or a meagre harvest. In the latter case the prices rise, and in the former they fall, and the yield of revenue in both instances, barring abnormal seasons, remain almost the same, the reason being, as observed above, excess of supply over the *local* demand. Here in Jetpur Taluka there are few grain merchants and fewer purchasers, and it behoves therefore that, in order to

make the State benefit in proportion to the increase of production, markets should be found outside Kathiawar for our produce, where we could find a more advantageous market and higher prices, and thus outwit the small clique of grain merchants who gather round at the annual sales of *vaje*, and fix the prices according to their sweet will and fancy. This matter appears to me worthy of serious consideration by all concerned; but the difficulties to be surmounted, I am aware, are also many and varied. For instance the grains are sold off before they are harvested at the then prevailing market rates by one and all the Talukdars *at the same time*, which is not at all calculated to influence the prices, but on the other hand would reduce them, there being too many sellers and two few purchasers. In such a case the Talukdars should postpone selling the produce and hold off from the low market rates, or deal direct with the principal merchants in Bombay and elsewhere instead of with the local ones who are just like brokers and commission agents. This is impossible so long as the Talukas depend for their existence upon the immediate sale of *vaje*, and have no cash enough in their Treasury to hold out and sell till higher prices prevail. Also hoarding the grains till such a time is beset with many difficulties. However this matter is engaging my attention, and I shall see what I can do towards freeing ourselves from the dictatorship of the local grain merchants.

PUBLIC WORKS.

50. During the year under report no work of importance was undertaken except repairs to the existing buildings.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

51. Under this head the financial condition of the state for the year ending 31st October 1903 (corresponding with Samvat 1959) is treated. The year was an average one and the revenue under all the heads amounted to Rs. 1,46,669., and expenditure Rs. 1,50,361., including the expences incurred on account of the trial of Azam Najawala. The refund of advances and outstandings amounted to Rs. 25,113., while the expenditure under this head was Rs. 11,406.

52. The financial condition of the state was as under :—

Balance on 1st November 1902	Rs.	1,172
Add—Gross receipt		1,90,282
		1,91,454
Deduct—Gross expenditure	Rs.	1,70,846
Balance	Rs.	20,608

53. From the above it will be seen that the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 20,608. This Taluka appears to be fated as regards expenditure; for the last four years the state finances have been suffering from extraordinary

expenditure of one kind or the other. During the two last famines the State had to depend mainly on what was so generously advanced in the form of famine loans by the Supreme Government, and the debt thus incurred now amount to Rs. 1,78,258. It consists of two loans-the Government loan of Rs. 89,900., which is to be repaid by 10 instalments, and the local fund loan of Rs. 88,358. which is to be re-paid by 12 instalments. The interest due on both the loans up to date has been paid. It was thought that at the end of the year, the closing balance would show some improvement over that of the last year which was however not to be as the case against Azam Najawala, in which the expenses of prosecution and defence had to be borne by the State, swallowed up the surplus. The sources of extraordinary income are too few. Of course there are the Jaitani shareholders from whom a sum of about Rs.40,000. is due to the State up to date on account of the mesne profits of Pedla land ; but as they too have suffered on account of bad years and extraordinary expenditure, nothing was recovered from them on that account. Gloomy as the financial condition of the State is, I am not at all disconcerted as to the future because with a cycle of good years, which I hope has already dawned, and careful husbanding of the expenditure, which is already taken in hand, the situation would soon change for the better.

54. The committee appointed to settle the debts against this Taluka are nearing the end of their labours. In my next administration report I hope to refer to it at length.

DISPENSARY.

55. The following table shows the attendance at the Dispensary at Bilkha during the last two years.

Remaining on 1st April 1902.	1902-1903.			1903-4			Daily average attendance.
	Attendance during the year.	Total treated.	Daily average attendance.	Remaining on 1st April 1903.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	
59	4581	4640	73.2	55	4787	4842	72.2

56. From the above it will be seen that 4,842 patients were treated during the year against 4,640 last year, and 87 minor operatains were performed during the yea r against 93. last year The temperature registered at the Dispensary was 110 against 108 last year.

57. The Dispensary, as the municipality, is *majmoo* and the expenses are borne by the three Shareholdeas of Bilkha. The cost of maintaining the Dispensary during the year was Rs. 1,283. against 1,247 last year.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

58. During the year 310 births and 297 deaths took place against 114 and 292 last year.

VACCINATION.

59. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 193 against 129 last year.

EDUCATION.

60. There were 6 Vernaculars schools in the year before last with a strength of 211 pupils. During the year under report two more schools were opened in the villages of Barwala and Pipalia where the need for schools was much felt. Moreover a night school has been opened at Kotda so that the cultivators' boys of the suburban villages, where there are no schools, may attend at night and receive instruction.

61. The following statements shows the number of schools and the daily average attendance at each school during the year.

No.	Names of Schools.	No. on register on 31st March 1904	Daily average attendance
	Vernacular School		
1	„ at Zarakhia.	52	52·3
2	„ Kotda.	45	48·9
3	„ Thana Galol.	35	27.1
4	„ Devkigalol.	32	32.14
5	„ Charkha.	20	16.
6	„ Najapar.	23	16·3
7	„ Barwala.	38	38.
8	„ Pipalia.	16	16
	Total.	261	

62. From the above it will be seen that there were 261 pupils receiving instruction at the end of the year, or 39·7 per cent of the total population.

63. The above schools are in the *swang* villages of this Taluka. When I visited them, I found that the boys of the cultivating classes were conspicuous by their absence. This appeared to me rather strange in-as-much as the chief aim of such schools should be the improvement of the status of the cultivating classes by educating them in their vernacular and raising their general low level of intelligence that they may be able to manage their domestic affairs economically and well. I have therefore directed the school masters accordingly, and have asked them to try and get as many boys as possible of the cultivating classes enrolled and bestow their special attention on their education. The fathers of such boys are also explained the benefits that would accrue from being able to read and write.

64. There are English and Vernacular schools in the *majmoo* towns of Bilkha and Jetpur (and vernacular school only in Chital) for boys and girls. These schools and those in the *swang* villages of this Taluka are under the control of the Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, in whom is vested the powers of supervision, appointments, transfers &c, the Talukdars having only to pay, and no more.

65. This Taluka used to offer scholarships to deserving students wishing to prosecute higher studies. During the year under report a scholar-ship of Rs 3/. monthly has been given to a son of Parshotam Karsanji, Karkun to the Nyayadhish of this Taluka.

66. On the 5th February last the wedding of Kunvaribai Naniben, daughter of Bai Vijalbai, and sister of Azam Najawala, with Shekwa Bhaga was celebrated at Barwala.

67. On the 11th March 1904 the ladies of Azam Najawala left for Ahmadnagar to join their husband. This action on the part of the ladies is very commendable, and, it is hoped, that they will not be made to repent for their action.

68. Kumar ShriKanthad Wala is 19 years of age, and is continuing his studies in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The progress report of his studies received from his tutor Mr. Cursedji shows an improvement on the whole.

CONCLUSION.

69. In conclusion I have to offer you my heart felt thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown to me, and for the valuable instructions given to me for the performance of my duties. The year's work q as, with the aid and advice thus renderd, been brought at least to a satisfactory conclusion. It is not for me to say what measure of success has attended my efforts, but I think, I can say this much, that I have tried my best and spared no pains, with the limited means at my command, to aim at efficiency and economy and improvement throughout the various branches of the administration. There are now no superfluous hands nor incapable men getting their salaries for nothing as the reduction effected in the establishment has put an end to them all, and squarely fixed the particular work to be done by particular individuals leaving no loop-hole for escape. The revenue branch of the administration has been overhauled from top to bottom' and the Wahiwatdars' duties have been increased and enlarged, as also their usefulness. The cultivators have been freed to a great extent from rendering exacting *veth* to an extravagant extent, and from the clutches of the money lending classes. The general tone of agriculture has been improved by the impetus given in the form of reduction of *vighoti* on sugar-cane *vads*, by the refund of santi vero, and by the offer of state assistance whenever necessary to raise staple crops such as cotton sugar-cane &c. I have thus, sir, endeavoured to bring about the efficiency of the staff by a minimum of expenditure, to improve the methods of agriculture, and to secure a happy, intelligent, and contended peasantry and at the same time greater stability and substantial improvement in revenue receipts. At any rate the seed of retrenchment and reform has been sown, and time alone can show what the results will be.

70. The following statements accompany this report :—

(1). Statement showing the particulars regarding Ward's Estate under Agency Management.

(2). Statement of Political relations form I.

(3). Do. Do. form II.

(4). Statement showing the full strength and cost of this stipendiary Police.

(5). Returns of offences under the Chapters of the Indian Penal Code.

(6). Statement of receipts and charges for the year ending (Samvat 1959) 31st October 1903.

Other statements for the purpose of comparison and ready reference are given in the body of the report at their proper places.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

A. W. DIAS.

Manager,

Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

☞ *Printed at the Kagdi Parshotam Parmanand's "Liberal Laxmi" Printing Press—Rujkot*

Statement showing particulars regarding Wards' Estate under Agency Management for the Sumvat year 1959 (1903–1904).

No.	Name of Taluka.	Owner	Date of assumption of Management.	Causes of assumption of Management.	Authority under which management was sanctioned.	How managed whether by Government administrator or Thandar.	Balance at the end of St. 1959. Cash.	Balance at the end of St. 1959. Investment.	Revenue of the year	Expenditure of do.	Balance at the end of 1959. Cash.	Balance at the end of 1959. Investment.	Amount of debt if any on the date of assumption of Management.	Amount paid up to date in liquidation of debt. Up to the end of the year.	Amount paid up to date in liquidation of debt. During the year under report.	Remaining debt at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Vala Naja Kala's Estates.	Vala Naja Kala.	15th February 1898.	The chief having shown symptoms of a deranged mind.	Under orders from Government.	Government Manager.	Rs. 1,172.	::	Rs. 1,46,669.	Rs. 1,50,361.	Rs. 20,608.	....	Amount	of debt	not yet ascertained		

Camp Thana Galol.

30th April 1904.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager,

Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

Political Return

Appendix A. Form I.

Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	No. of Schools.	No. of Persons being taught.	No. of Persons vaccinated	Prevailing disease.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal ariticles of production, manufacture and mines.
		Amount.	Tribute payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Tributary.	Rs. 6654-3-0 „ 1171-11-6 „ 391-12-0 Rs. 8217-10-6	British. Gaikwad Junagad	10366	8	261	193	Fever	175000	22	Nil	Jowary, Bajri, Cotton, wheat, & and white stones.

Camp Thana Galol

30th April 1904

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

Political Return.

Appendix B. Form II.

Native States.

Name of individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position	Caste race or religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follow primogeniture or not	Has male issues or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wala Naja Kala belongs to the Jetpur Kathi family.	Bilkha.	Control suspended.	Wala Kathi Hindu.	40	Rajkumar College.	.....	No	No	Yes	

Camp Thana Galol

30 th April 1904.

A. w. DIAS.

Manager

Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

Statement showing the organization, full strength & cost of the Stipendiary Police for the Samvat year 1960

Name of Taluka.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Total.	Police Patels	Village Police Pagis & Passaitas.	Arabs.	Grand Total	Total cost. Rs. AS PS.	Remarks.
Wala Naja Kala's Estate	4	18	22	16	134	.....	172	8420	

Camp Thana Galol

30 th April 1904.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager,

Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

Return of offenses under the Chapters of the Indian Penal Code

Name of the Court.	1	Nyayadhish Court.
Offences against the State.	2	...
„ „ public property.	3	....
Offences by or relating to public servants and contempts of Court.	4	4
„ relating to coins & Government stamps.	5	...
„ affecting Public health, safety, &c.	6	...
Murder.	7	0
Culpable homicide.	8	0
Attempt to murder.	9	0
Causing miscarriage.	10	0
Voluntarily causing grevious hurts.	11	0
Hurt criminal force, assault &c.	12	6
Kinpaping from lawful guardianship.	13	...
Rape.	14	...
Unnatural lust	15	...
Dacoity.	16	...

Camp Thana Galol.

30th April 1904.

in Wala Naja Kala's Estate for 1902-1903.

Robbery	Theft relating to property.	Criminal trespass.	False documents	Offences against lawful marriage.	" " Local & Special laws.	Miscellaneous.	Number of crimes.	Number of cases.	Proved crimes & number of convicted persons.	No. of persons discharged.	Trial of persons.	Remark.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	14	3	...	2	1	6	36	21	21 / 19	15	29	

A. W. DIAS.
Manager,
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

VALA NAJA KALA'S ESTATE.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures in Samvat 1959 (From 1st November 1902 to 31st October 1903).

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Balance on 1st November 1902... ... ... Rs	1172	I Administration charges ... ... Rs. 18,927	
REVENUE		II. Jail charges... ... ... „ 1,369	
I. Land revenue ... ... Rs. 1,30,152		III. Police charges ... . „ 9,328	
II. Taxes ... ... „ 3,787		IV. Political expenses... .... „ 41,937	
III. Sayar. ... ... „ 7,996		V. Bardashi expenses.... ... . „ 372	
IV. Law&Justice ... ... „ 1,805		VI. Education expenses .... „ 1,151	
V. Education ... ... „ 231		VII Agriculture Garden & Forest. .... „ 4,632	
VI. Interest— ... ... „ 315		VIII. Public Works ... ... „ 14,635	
VII Miscellaneous. ... ... „ 2,383		IX Darbar charges ... ... „ 52,835	
Total revenue.....	146669	IX. Allowance Pension&Dharmada ... ... „ 2,676	
VIII. Adjustments		XI. Travellers Bungalow ... ... „ ...	

IX.	Refund of Deposit	.....	XII.	Municipal expenses .... „	903
X.	Advance & outstandings...	25,113	XIII.	Medical expenses... ... . „	648
XI.	Loan from the Agency	18,500	XIV.	Revenue survey ... ... „	150
	Total of receipts.....	1,90,282	XV.	Miscellaneous .... „	361
			XVI.	Adjustment ... ... „	414
			XVII.	Remission & refund of fees & fines.... „	23
				Total expenses. .... Rs.	1,50,361
			XVIII.	Debts ... . „ Rs	„ 9,079
			XIX	Deposit ... ... Rs	„ 0
			XX.	Advances & on outstandings ... ... Rs	„ 11,406
				Total charges	1,70,846
				Balance on 31st October 1903 ... ... Rs	20,608
	Grand Total Rs...	1,91,454		Grand Total Rs...	1,91,454

Camp Thana Galol

30th April 1904.

A. W. DIAS.
Manager,
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

No. 14 of 1905-1906.

From,

ALBERT W. DIAS,

MANAGER, WALA NAJA KALA'S ESTATE.

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

SORATH PRANT.

JETPUR 6th APRIL 1905.

Sir,

The report.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration report of the Estate of Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha for the year ending 31st March 1905.

Period embraced by the report.

2 The report embraces for the purposes of Revenue Administration the Samvat year 1960 ending 31st October 1904, and for those of General statistics the official year ending 31st March 1905.

Kumar Shri Kanthad wala's marriage.

3. An event of much importance which, took place during the year, is the wedding of Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala. Although it was sad to think that the Kumar's father Azam Naja Wala was not able to attend it, which would have added much to its impressiveness and splendour, yet the wedding was celebrated on the 27th April 1904 with due pomp and ceremony.

Kumar Shri Kanthad wala's marriage.

4. A sum of Rs. 8000. was first sanctioned for the wedding, but later on, as the bride's father Hathia Dhadal was to be provided with money according to the custom in Kathi Durbars for feasting the bridegrooms' party, a further sum of Rs. 3500 was sanctioned. It was paid to Hathia Dhadal through Azam Vajsar Wala of Hadala.

Kumar Shri Kanthad. wala's marriage.

5. The wedding took place at Deri Pipalia, a village belonging to Azam Vajsur Wala, who is uncle of the bride, and who took a prominant part in the ceremony, and Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala was married to Bai Shri Valbai, Hathia Dhadal's daughter.

6. The total amount expended on the marriage was Rs. 11,431., and there was left a balance of Rs 69. at the end. The expenses were incurred by a committee (under my supervision) of three members, namely (1) Azam Dosabhai Nasarvanji, Manager of Azam Bhima and Giga Desa's Estate (2) Azam Vajubhai Himatbhai, Manager of Luni Estate and (3) Basia Alia Dosa-Azam Naja Wala's cousin.

Jewai to kumar Shri Kanthod wala's wife.

7. In pursuance of the custom obtaining in Kathi Durbars, Bai Shri Valbai has been granted a jevai of R. 250., per mensem.

Jewai to Kumar Shri Kanthad wala.

8. Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala, having severed his connection with the Rajkumar College, soon after the last term of 1904, has also been given a jevai of Rs. 350., per mensem to which a sum of Rs. 75., more per mensem was lately added to cover the charges of the keep and feed of 5 horses, a coachman, and 3 syces transferred to his establishment from the State, thus bringing his jevai to Rs. 425., per mensem.

Shrimant of Bai Naniben.

9. Another event of some note is the Shrimant ceremony performed in connection with Bai Shri Naniben's (Azam Najavala's step sister) pregnancy. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned. She gave birth to a son in the month of February last.

ESTABLISHMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

10. The Estate was under my management for the year.

Transfer of the Deputy Manager.

11. During the year under report there was again a change in the appointment of the Deputy Manager. The permanent incumbent Mr. Krishnalal Ramji was transferred to Limbda, and the Limbda Manager Mr. Nandlal Monji Shah was transferred to this State as Deputy Manager. Both of them are however allowed to retain their liens on their respective posts.

Prosecution of the Jetpur division wahivat for embezzlement of State money.

12. The Jetpur Division Wahiwatdar, Azam Sursingji Adabhai, and Rathod Dhadal were prosecuted during the year for embezzlement of state money amounting to Rs. 2200., collected by them during the Durbar time. Rathod Dhodal was discharged, and Sursingji's case was tried in the court of the Nyayadhish of Jetpur. As however the action related to the Durbar time, sufficient evidence of his guilt was not forthcoming, and so he was, on technical grounds, acquitted. He has been allowed to resume his duties as Wahivatdar by order of the Political Agent pending final decision in the charge brought against him, by the Political Agent.

13. The conversion of the 4 revenue districts into 3, and the redistribution of villages made last year with a view to reducing expenditure have worked well and the revenue work is not retarded a bit, but on the contrary, it has worked well, and smoothly as ever.

The conversion of the 4 revenue disrticts into 3.

14. The abolition of the posts of Talaties whose duties the revenue Patels have been called upon to perform, has also worked well, and there appears to be no reason to regret the step taken in the matter.

The abolition of Talaties posts.

15. This Taluka is ranked among the IV class States. It has an area of about 72 square miles, and 24 villages with a population of 10,366. Of the 24 villages 20 are *swang* (exclusive) and 4 *majmoo* (joint) Its shares in the *majmoo* villages are :—in Jetpur 1. anna; in Bilkha 8 annas; in Chital 2 annas and 9 pies, and in Dangavadar 10 pies. The Civil and criminal Jurisdictions in the *swang* villages are exercised by this State Nyayadhish, and in the *majmoo* villages by the Jetpur Taluka Court.

Rank and area of the Taluka.

POLICE.

16. During the year under report no changes were made in the strength of the Police. The Regular Police consists of as before, 2 chief constables, 1 Havaldar 2. Naiques, 8 first class and 8 second constables, and 4 sowars.

Strength of the Regular Police

17. The village Police was also the same as last year, namely; 16. Police Patels, 83 village watchmen and 75 Passitas. The total strength of the Regular and village Police is 199 costing about Rs. 8,898 per annum including contingencies &c.

The strength of the village Police.

18. For some time past there have been some bickerings between the Managers on one side and the Superintendent of Jetpur Police on the other, as to who should exercise the powers of appointments and dismissals of the village Police. The superintendent of Police on the authority of a circular issued by Colonel Hunter, by which the Police of the Managed Estates was put under the Superintendent of Police Jetpur, demanded that he should have the powers of appointments and dismissals of the Village-Police, while the Managers asserted to the contrary. At last the correspondence went up to the Political Agent ; and he passed the following orders.

Supervision and control of the village Police.

" I am of opinion that the Memo would apply to the successors of Mr. Lambert also until cancelled. I agree however with the Superintendent Managed Estates, that it does not bear the interpretation which the (Police) Superintendent wishes to put on it. I certainly for instance, do not

Prant officer's orders re. the powers of appointments and dismissals of the village Police.

hold that the words 'under the control and supervision' imply a right either to make appointments, or to regulate the strength of the establishment, or the manner of payment. The question is under discussion with reference to the Agency Police, and the orders finally passed there may probably prove a useful guide to us in this Estate. But pending such decision the following orders are passed to the (Police) Superintendent....."

"(1) The appointment of village Police shall be made by the Manager.

(2) Punishments of the villlage Police shall rest with the superintendent, Jetpur Police, except that cases of dismissals shall be reported for the previous sanction of the Prant Officer who will consult the Manager before passing orders.

(3) All other control and supervision of the work of village Police shall be vested in the Superintendent, Jetpur Police, provided that the Manager shall also have the power to call for any information from them in criminal work, and shall have control over them in revenue work.

(4) Changes in strength of establishment, or manner of payment shall be made by the Superintendent, Jetpur Police, only with the previous sanction of the Superintendent Managed Estates.

"These orders are merely an expansion of the Memo of the Agent to the Governor. If the Superintendent, Jetpur Police, and the Manager, use tact and moderation in following them, as I feel confident they will, no friction whatsoever should arise."

Substitution of cash payment to allowing land to Passaitas

In the above order the "manner of payment" refers to paying the Passaitas in cash instead of in kind, as it is at present in vogue. The Manager who started the correspondence resulting in the above order was against the Police Superintendent's proposal of paying the Passaitas in cash, as he appears to have thought it as the thin end of the wedge sought to be driven by the Police Superintendent inorder to acquire the entire control and submission of the village Police. The Manager thought moreover that the Passaiti service will be rendered worse if cash payments were introduced for the following quaint reasons :—

" . . . . . These land holding Passaitas have property, crops and houses in their respective villages, and have been much useful in the

most important duty of watching the Treasury in the villages, and taking away the same from the villages to Head-Quarters ; in watching the farm yards and grains in fields ; in faithfully escorting the wives and daughters of cultivators and other respectable villagers as they are good of morals, and most trustworthy because they have been found faithful though entrusted with thousands of rupees to convey, and none of them is known to have absconded with money. They are a strong, hardy and warlike people, and are apt to assist the Police with vigilance and zeal..... If servants on cash payments be employed they cannot have so many qualities, and the confidence of the villagers as far as escorting is concerned. These Passaitas under the above circumstances are proof against temptation, while low paid servants are sure to be tempted when entrusted with such responsible and onerous duties."

Substitution of cash payment to allowing land to Passaitas.

20. I felt tempted to refer to this subject here, because, as far as this State is concerned, cash payments to Passaitas are gradually being substituted instead of allowing them land. The Manager appears to me to have conjured up the vision, in penning the above reasons against the proposal, of the pre—British days of internecine quarrels and depredation of dacoits, when the villagers might have been requisitioning the services of the " warlike " Passaitas to escort their daughters and wives from one village to another. Now times have changed with the advent of the British Raj ; life and property are quite safe ; and the cultivators are not now in need of a Passaita's escort to send their family members from one village to another. Moreover in these days of monsoon failures and crop disasters, the Passaitas, holding as they do inferior kind of lands on the outskirts of villages, do not get enough from them, and fall upon the State for aid in the form of Takavi to maintain themselves. In such times the State has considerable number of cultivators to feed with Takavi, and the inclusion of Passiotas under this category would prove an intolerable burden. The substitution of cash payments obviates this necessity, and further renders the Passaitas free to do their duty irrespective of famines and scarcity. In this Taluka the land holding Passaitas are not averse to be paid in cash, and they embrace the change with alacrity. The reason that cash payments will bring in its train inferior class of men is more apparent than real. If the Passaitas are paid (say) at Rs. 6 or 7, it will come to Rs. 80 per annum which is equivalent to a good year's income of a Passaita's holding, and therefore they lose nothing by the change, but, on the other hand, are made safe against famine

and scarcity. In this Taluka there are 25 Passaitas who are paid at Rs. 6 per mensem, and who were enjoying about 25 santis of land.

Results of Police work.

21. The following table shows the results of the working of the Police.

Offences reported to the Police.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage ofconviction of accused arrested.		Percentage of conviction of accused. sent for trial.	
1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32	17	16	7	16	7	15	6	1	1	93.95	85.7	93.75	85.7

The Number of offences reported to the Police was 17 against 32 last year, and the number of accused arrested was 7 against 16 last year, out of which 6 were convicted and 1 was discharged or acquitted. The percentage of conviction to accused arrested was 85.7 against 93.75 last year, and that of accused sent for trial was 85.7 against 93.75 last year. The number of offences committed has fallen from 32 to 17 showing some improvement in the vigilance of the Police.

Property stolen and recovered.

23. The statement showing the amount of property stolen and recovered is subjoined.

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
551-0-6	12-10-6	228-11-11	7-5-0	44.7	57.02

24. A sum of Rs. 12-10 6 worth of property was stolen during the year against Rs. 551-0 6 last year, of which property worth about Rs. 7-5-0 or 57.02 per cent was recovered against Rs 228-11-11 or 44.7 per cent last year. Here also impovement in the Police work is discernible.

25. The following table shows the criminal work of the year.

Results of criminal work.

No. of offences reported during the year.		Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						No. of criminal cases remaining at the end of the year.
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died escaped or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
			Arrested by the Police.	Upon warrants.	On summonses.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.									
1903-04	1904-05							1903-04	1904-05							
54	24	0	7	1	3	1	0	35	12	2	1	9	0	0	0	0

26. From the above it will be seen that 24 offences were reported during the year against 54 last year, and of 12 persons charged with various offences, 2 were discharged without trial, 1 acquitted and 9 convicted. No cases were committed to the sessions during the year, and no arrears remained at the end of the year.

27. There was no case of dacoity during the year under report.

28. In accordence with the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar's No. 665 of 2nd February 1905, this State has expressed its willingness to enter into a reciprocal arrangement with Baroda Durbar for noting the movements of suspicious characters going from one territory into another on permits issued by the Police of the former.

Reciprocal arrangement entered into with Baroda Darbar re: suspicious characters going from one territory into another.

29. The criminal appellate work disposed of during the year is shown below.

Tribunal.	No. of appellants.	No. of persons. Sentence. Appeal rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Revised.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Referred.	Finding.
Hazur Court.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil work of the year.

30. The following table shows the civil work performed during the year.

ORIGINAL CASES

No. of cases on the file at the end of the year 1903-1904.	No. filed during the year 1904-05.	Total. 1903-1904	Total. 1904-1905	No. disposed of 1903-1904	No. disposed of 1904-1905	Balance. 1903-1904	Balance. 1904-1905	Value of cases disposed of during 1903-1904.	Value of cases disposed of during the 1904-1905.
Original 13	36	99	49	86	42	13	7	7013-3-10	7980-1-0

31. The total of cases, that which had remained at the end of last year, and filed during the year is 49 against 99 last year, out of which 42 cases were disposed of against 86 last year. The value of cases disposed of was Rs. 7980-1-0 against 7013-3-10. last year.

Appelate work of the year.

APPELLATE CASES.

Tribunal.	No. of cases on the file at the end of the year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.		No. Disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks
			1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	
Huzur Court.	0	5	1	5	1	1	0	4	0

32, From the above it will be seen that 5 appeals were filed during the year against 1 last year, out of which 1 was disposed of leaving 4 cases to be disposed of at the end of the year.

MUNICIPAL.

33. The Municipality with which this Taluka has a direct concern is the Bilkha Municipality. The total expences during the year, amounted to Rs. 2000., half of which was paid by this Taluka, and the other half by Azams Walas Ala and Bhima Desa in equal proportions, they being co-shareholders of Bilkha.

Bilkha Municipality.

34. There was no change in the Municipal staff which contains, as before, a secretary and a clerk on Rs. 25 and Rs- 15 per mensem respectively, and two Pattawalahs.

35. The Agency Surgeon visited the town as usual, and his remarks on the sanitation and cleanliness of the town were satisfactory.

Plague had broken out in the month of February last, and continued for 3 months. During this period there were 110 attacks and 67 deaths.

36. The Agency Surgeon's remarks on the Bilkha Dispensary will be dealt with in their proper place.

Municipalities of Jetpur & Chital.

37. The Municipal affairs of the other two towns-Jetpur and Chital with which this Taluka is concerned—are under the control of the Jetpur Taluka Court as mentioned in my last annual report. This Taluka in one sense has nothing to do with these towns except so far as they affect its interests as a shareholder, and, as I hold that the time has come for greater vigilance for safeguarding those interests, I, departing from the policy of my predecessor, review in a cursory way the administration of these towns by the Taluka Court.

Taluka court.

38. In my last annual report I drew the attention of the Political Agent Sorth, to the unsatisfactory way in which the affairs of these *majmoo* towns are conducted and proposed a rough remedy for it which, as yet, remains unnoticed. I therefore beg to draw the attention of the Prant Officer to paras 32 to 37 of the report, and, in doing so, beg leave to offer some further reflections in the light of recent events.

Taluka court.

39. First of all I beg to observe that, though the shareholders have the highest respect to the members of the Taluka Court individually and as a whole, yet the fact that they evince very little interest and do not look into the administration themselves, has destroyed the confidence that the monies contributed for the administration of these towns are economically and properly spent. When the Estates like the one, which I have the honour to manage as its head, are subjected to the Agency audit once a year, it is passing strange that the finances of the Taluka Court, the members of which exercise very little control over their subordinates, should be left unaudited. This recalls to my mind an incident which is very pertinant to the matter under question. When in the year 1899, the Agency Audit Department was established, and the accounts of States below 2nd Class were subjected to be examined by it annually, my predecessor, the late Mr. Edulji, applied on the ground of his position and qualification as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and the varied and ample experience of accounts and audit he had, to be exempted from the Agency Audit. Colonel Hunter however refused his request observing that the audit of Estates was determined by other reasons, but not by the qualifications of the Manager. The reasons which led Colonel Hunter to place the States below 2nd class under the Agency audit would apply with greater force to the Taluka Court in as much as it has to deal with vast sums of the shareholders' money amounting to about two lakhs of rupees.

Absence of pubishedreports re the administration of the Taluka court.

40. The outside public have very little means of know whether the finances are administered properly in the absence of published reports. So far as appearances are concerned, I make bold to say that these *majmoo* towns are not one whit better than they were years ago. Arrangements for lighting and other matters calculated to bring the towns upto date in regard to sanitation, cleanliness, and public usefulness, are neglected, and the municipal affairs glide merrily on the old rut and on primitive lines. The towns are at nights thrown in complete darkness except the court houses and lodgings of the officers, where, as a matter of dignity rather than one of utility, lantern posts are placed. It is the same case with the roads also. The big roads that pass through the outskirts of the towns and thoroughfares are repaired and metalled once a year, while the *gullies* and lanes are never metalled. There is moreover such a laxity in the sanitory laws governing the inviobility of public roads and thorough fares that the people are allowed to do what they please, and hence many places where the people have to congregate in large numbers, and the *gullies* and lanes are simply saturated with night soil and other unbearable things, and emit a smell which cannot but tell on the health of the people themselves. So far as possible the people should be prevented from defiling the roads and other public places by fines; and latrine accommodation should be made at proper places. Want of funds cannot be advanced as an argument against the introduction of this crying reform—a reform which is the more urgent in these days of recurring plague epedemic. If want of funds is really the cause of the delay in introducing the elementary principles of sanitation, I am sure, the shareholders will not grudge to pay something more towards the improvement of these towns in regard to, not only sanitation, but lighting, road repairing &c.

Taluka court Budget.

41. This leads me on to the way in which the Budget of the Taluka Court is framed. The Budget covers the period from April to April, and is passed by the members themselves. Copies of the same are distributed to the shareholders concerned without so much as a word of explanation of the cut and dry figures which the Budget contains. The Budget is something like a mandate to the Talukdars rather than an explanatory statement of the recipt and expenditure of the year covered by it. In the Budget of the year under report the expenditure under Police has mounted up from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 39,000. Arrears on account of *ijaras* remain unrealized, and large sums have been provided under heads "Unexpected" and "Miscellaneous" without

any mention as to the purpose for which these large sums are provided. Arrears on account of the Taluka Court *varad* due by Azam Godad Wala (Rs. 10,451) and Azam Mulu Wala (Rs. 19,825) remain as yet uncollected. The Taluka Court strange to say without attempting to recover these amounts and lightening thereby the burden of its *varads* payable by the poorer shareholders, go on sqeezing them.—I mean those who have been paying their *varads* regularly and to the full; and to make matters worse the Court passes what are called *sheras* calling upon them to pay the *varads* within specified dates on pain of being reported to the Prant Officer. A situation, I beg to observe, more ludicrous cannot be imagined—the members of the Taluka Court, who are themselves heavily in arrears calling upon their co-shareholders, who are not in arrears, and who have been paying regularly the *varads*—to pay or submit to the humiliation of being reported to higher authorities. The Taluka Court knows well that the shareholders, who have thus been called upon to pay their current *varads*, are hard hit owing to a succession of bad years, and are depending mainly for their subsistence on the loans advanced by Government. In view of these facts, the Taluka Court would have done well, had it collected the arrears due to it, and lightened the burden thrown on the slender shoulders of the poorer shareholders for meeting the charges of its purblind administration. All this shows a complete want of the sense of responsibility without which any business great or small would drift and end in failure. Now I ask is the Taluka Court responsible to anybody ? Can nobody criticize and ask for an explanation of the mute figures thus presented to the delectation of the shareholders who have no voice in the expenditure of vast sums of money which they contribute towards the *mujmoo* administration? I am not going to argue that the shareholders have a voice in the matter ; nor it is expedient to do so in the absence of reliable information as regards the constitution and powers of the Taluka Court. But I should like to say that they should have it. At any rate it is to me inconceivable that Government would have given them such unlimited powers.—powers with which the court rides rough-shod, and incurs large expenditure without so much as consulting the shareholders concerned.

PRISONS.

Admission of prisoners into the Bilkha Jail.

42. The following table shows the admission into the Jail during the last year.

No. of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of maintaining the Jail prisoners.
Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	11	27	11	2-28	97	4	30-14-1

43. From the above it will be seen that 11 prisoners were admitted into the Jail during the year against 27 last year, the daily average being 97 against 2.28 last year.

The cost of maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 30-14-1 against Rs. 105-0-5 last year. The cost of food expenses &c. of this Taluka prisoners in British Jails was Rs. 478 during the year.

AGRICULTURE GARDEN AND FOREST.

Season and rain fall.

44. The year under report was an ordinary one. The rainfall was about 12 inches, or considerably below normal. The normal rainfall in this Taluka is 25 inches. Owing to insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the season, want of water was felt in the Bilkha division ; and the intense cold felt at the end of the season affected the cotton crops in the Jetpur division, the damage sustained by the State being a little over Rs. 3000.

Damage done to the crops by cold and frost.

45. In the current year too, the crops of Wheat, Makai, Sugar-cane Methi &c., were extensively damaged in the villages of Barwala, Thanagalol, Devkigalol and Megha Pipalia, so much so that the Prant Officer's sanction to permit the cultivators to cut the blighted crops, and sow some other crop in their places for the maintenance of the cultivators who were,

failing the monsoon crops, owing to the failure of rains, entirely depending upon the Pachtar crops for maintaining themselves. The crops thus cut were used as fodder for their cattle.

Conversion of adhvi and udhad lands into Karami.

46. The three revenue districts namely, Jetpur, Bilkha and Chital comprise about 47,898 acres of which about 34,000 acres are under cultivation, or, monsoon crops. and about 9000 acres are under irrigated crops. The re-mainder of about 5,000 acres are *Gouchers* and Padtars.

Conversion of adhvi and udhad lands in to karami

47. In the Jetpur division which contains about 456 santis or 10,944 acres, 28 santis or 672 acres were being cultivated on the *Adhavi* tenure, but during the year under report about 216 acres were relet on the karami tenure, and now there remain about 456 acres under *Adhavi*

Conversion of adhvi and udhod lands into karami.

48. In the Chital district there are 440 santis or 10,560 acres under cultivation, of which 10 santis or 240 acres were being held on the *Adhavi* tenure which during the year under report was brought down to 5 santis or 120 acres under that system.

Conversion of adhvi and udhad lands into Karami.

49. In the Bilkha division there are 542 santis or 13,008 acres under cultivation; and 37 santis or 888 acres were let under *Adhavi* of which during the year under report 28 santis or 872 acres were given as karami leaving 9 santis or 216 acres under adhavi,

Desertion of lands.

50. In the village of Sobhawadla and Kotda (under Bilkha division) and Megha Pipalia (under Jetpur division) land amounting to 1800 acres were deserted by the Passaitas, which were however relet to cultivators.

Total land resumed and relet on the Karami tenure.

51. There were thus 78 santis or about 1,900 acres held on the *Adhavi* and *Udhad* tenures in the three districts, of which 42 santis or 1008 acres were resumed and relet on the more advantageous *Karami* tenure leaving only 32 santis or 768 acres under the former tenures. The lands that now remain under *Adhavi* and *Udhad* are of poor quality and cannot easily be let on the karami tenure. My endeavour has been, as outlined in my last report to resume as much of the *Adhavi* and *Udhad* lands, and relet them as karami thus bringing all the cultivabale land under a uniform tenure, and limiting the less advantageous *Adhavi* and Udhad lands to a minimum.

IRRIGATION.

52. Last year there were 512 *packa* and *kacha* wells in the Taluka, and during the year under report 12 *packa* and *kacha* wells were sunk. The total number of wells is therefore 524; they are distributed as follows:—

No, of wells in the Taluka.

	Packa.	Kacha.	Total.
Jetpur division	37	142	179
Bilkha Do.	42	158	200
Chital Do.	36	109	145
Total	115	409	524

53. The value of wells in a country, where agriculture is entirely dependent on the monsoon rains, cannot be overestimated. There are, as shown above, 115 *packa* and 409 kacha wells, which if evenly distributed over the 20 *suvang* villages, 25 wells—*packa* and kacha—will be the average number for each village. The following figures of wells given according to each village will shew that while some villages have more, others have less number of wells.

No of wells according to each village.

JETPUR DIVISION.

Thanagalol	53
Amrapur	12
Devkigalol	35
Megha Pipalia	25
Akola	19
Barwala	26
Jetpur Pati	9
	179

BILKHA DIVISION.

Bilkha Patl	17
Chorwadi	41
Avatodia	10
Thumbala	7

Bandhala	22
Mandlikpur	15
Pipalia	14
Nawania	14
Katda	39
Sobhawadla	21
	200

CHITAL DIVISON.

Jarakhia	43
Charkha	27
Chital-Pati	19
Khijadia	14
Vanivadar	13
Najapur	29
	145
Grand total	524

Defective distribution and difficiency of wells.

54. Besides the draw back resulting from the uneven distribution of wells, there is the fact that the number of *packa* wells is 115, while there are 409 *kacha* wells which robs in a great measure of their usefulness, and is a source of weakness and recurring expenditure to the cultivators who will have to repair them and build *bhuds* at short intervals. The cultivators are unanimous in their desire to get all the *kacha* wells made packa. The initial expenditure would of course be heavy, but bearing in mind the immense advantage that would result from such an undertaking to both the State and the cultivators as a certain source of revenue and protection against drought and famine, no sacrifice would be too great, and nothing can be wiser than taking up the work in hand.

BILKHA TANK.

Prospects of the Bilkha tank as a productive work.

55. The Bilkha Tank has up till now been of very little use for the purposes of irrigation. In the year 1903, the Bandhala cultivators who alone could make use of the tank water, got about 142 acres irrigated and paid Rs. 362 in water rates. Last year owing to the failure of rains in the latter part of the season, they were very anxious to get the crops irrigated

by the tank water, but unfortunately, there was not sufficient water available. In either way the tank has unfortunately proved a failure—when there is sufficient water in the Tank, the cultivators would not want it, and when the cultivators feel the pinch of want of water, the tank, also will be feeling the same thing, and cannot supply the cultivators wants. However a branch canal has now reached the fields of the Bilkha Pati land on the eastern side, and so I entertain the hope that ere long, the Pati lands, which are of an inferior quality, will be irrigated by the canal thus extended, and that the tank will prove a source of revenue to the State.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Form of relief to be given to the labourers of this state in the ensuing hot & raining seasons.

56. In the current year's Budget a sum of Rs. 10,000. bas been provided for relief works: and an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 for sinking and deepening wells has also been provided. I do not think that there is any urgent necessity for opening relief works in this Taluka Perhaps during the rainy season and after, relief measures in a small scale will be needed. I have considered the question of the kind and form in which relief should be afforded to the labouring classes, and at the same time prove a source of revenue to the State. The experience gained in the last two famines has shown us that collecting together the labourers and employing on a central relief work like the Bilkha tank necessasitates much hardship to the labourers and inconvenience to the State in as much as the labourers will have to be collected and despatched from distant villages against their will to the central relief work. They would rather prefer hunger and death to employment on a distant relief work. The fact moreover that the State cannot afford to pay for the up-keep of a Hospital Assistant and the cost of medicines for treating the famine relief labourers, and that in these days of small pox and plague, render the thing quite inadvisable. It therefore appears to me that the labourers may economically and profitably be given relief at their doors—I mean at their respective villages on well work. I have shown in paras 53 and 54 the urgent need that exists for more *packa* wells and for building the existing *Kacha* wells; and if the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided for relief works be utilized in this way, and in sinking new wells in those villages where they are insufficient, it would, I have not the least doubt; result in the greatest possible benefit to the State. This Taluka lands-lands which belong to the State alone-and the cultivators

are only tenants-at-will will in that event attract in great numbers qualified and well to do farmers, and the necessity for going on beggaring for them will be obviated, The above reasons and the failure of the Bilkha Tank as a productive work have led me to the opinion that it is quite inexpedient with the limited resources at our command to embark upon any large relief works–relief works of such doubtful utility as the Bilkha tank.

Prices of cereals current during the year.

57. The following table shows the comparative prices of cereals for the past two years.

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Rice.	Gram.	Mag.	Adad.
			Pounds per Rupee.				
1903-04	31	43	56½	19	30	40	40
1904-05	39	31	41¼	20	30	40	40

Sale of Jansis.

58. The above figures are the average of the prices that were obtaining throughout the year, but do not indicate the prices at which the several *Jancis* of the State were sold as compared with last year. The following table shows the comparative prices obtained for the *Jancis* for the last two years.

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Cotton.	Rice.	Gram.
			Per Kandy.			
1902-03	Rs. 25	Rs. 21	Rs. 16	Per Maund. Rs. 3	Rs. 20	Rs. 24
1903-04	Rs. 23	Rs. 18	Rs. 13	Per maund Rs. 4	Rs. 25	Rs. 22

59. For the reasons given in my administration report for last year, the prices obtained for the above staple crops have fallen very low, and hence the revenue of the year showed but a little improvement over that of the last year. Were the prices at least equal to those obtained in last year, the revenue would have shown some considerable improvement. The year under report was a good one ; there was sufficient rainfall and a plentiful harvest. The results obtained as measured by hard cash were however comparatively meagre. There was no doubt some improvement in the prices obtained for cotton and rice, the latter of which is a negligible quantity, its production being very small in this Taluka. The reasons advanced in my last annual report hold good; but it is a pity nothing practicable can be done to dispose of the *Jansis* in a far better way.

REDUCTION OF RENT IN THUMBALA.

60. In the year 1903 when I was passing through the villages of the Bilkha division, I paid a visit to the village of Thumbala, the cultivators in a body came to me and complained that the soil of their village has deteriorated, that there had been a steady decline in their income, that the land tax in cash and kind which they had to pay was out of proportion to their income ; and prayed that the tax should be reduced to some extent so that they might, after paying the State demands, have some margin left for their subsistence, and avoid running into debt as they had necessarily been doing.

Material condition of the cultivators of Thambala.

61. Soon after I directed the Bilkha division Wahivatdar to send in his report showing each year's revenue of the village from the time of Management and the same for a like period under the rates that had prevailed in the time of the late Kala Wala, in order to convince myself whether the complaints of the cultivators as regards the deterioration of the soil and the decline in their income were well founded. The Wahivatdar submitted the report asked for, and, as I found from it that the complaints of the cultivators were true and well founded, and the incidence of taxation was heavy, I reported the matter in detail to the Prant Officer and proposed some reduction in taxation.

62. This report was referred to the Managers of Manavadar and Lathi States for opinion, and finally to the satisfaction of the villagers concerned, the Prant Officer passed the following orders and reduced the

taxes in cash and kind from:—Vero Rs. 25 per santi; in agtar crops $\frac{1}{5}$th share; in cotton $\frac{1}{4}$th; and irrigated crops $\frac{1}{6}$th—to Vero 22 per santi; agtar crops except Mag, Adad, Banti, and Kang, $\frac{1}{6}$ th share; cotton $\frac{1}{5}$th share, irrigated crops $\frac{1}{6}$th share; and other crops $\frac{1}{8}$th share.

Prant officers orders reducing the tax.

"It is evident from the correspondence that the yield of the village of Thumbala has shown a steady decline for 10 years prior to the famine, that, since the famine year, the decline has become more marked, and that land has gone out of cultivation. It is therefore clear that not only the quantity, but also the quality of cultivation has deteriorated. Taking into consideration that this decline set in on a higher rent being levied, and that this higher rent was fixed upon the produce of one exceptionally lucky year, the Political Agent cannot but form the conclusion that the rate is too high for the quality of the soil, and that, inorder to arrest further deterioration in cultivation, the cultivators must be given a greater stimulus by the reduction of these rents."

"The following rates are therefore introduced in place of the present rates for a period of 5 years. They shall be applied in fixing the revenue of the current season. At the end of 5 years, the Manager shall report as to the results obtained by this reduction with a view to the consideration of the permanent fixing of rates.

"The rates shall be :—

Vero Rs. 22 per santi.

Agtar crops except Math, Mag, Adad, Banti and Kang,	$\frac{1}{6}$th share ;
Cotton	$\frac{1}{5}$th share ;
Irrigated crops	$\frac{1}{6}$th share ;
Other crops	$\frac{1}{8}$th share ;

"Mr. Dias should be thanked for raising the question and for the lucid reports which he has written. It would have however been interesting to have the figures of cattle and ploughs for the last 10 years; in future such statistics should be attached."

63. Now the cultivators of Thumbala are granted the prayed for reduction in the rents, it is hoped that they will redouble their efforts and apply themselves with greater industry to the cultivation of their

lands so that the above reduced rates may come to be permanently fixed after years.

The farming of the garden as Bilkha.

64. As there was no hope of making the Garden at Bilkha self-supporting, and as year after year the expenditure was increasing, and the receipts were stationary, it was farmed out to one Manji Kanji for 5 years for an annual payment of Rs. 425.

65. There is a teak forest of some magnitude in the suburbs of Bilkha. The humidity of the climate and natural richness of the soil contribute in a great measure to the natural growth of teak without any artificial help. The growth of the trees are however stunted, and the trunks are not of sufficient girth for utilizing them other than for purposes of fuel. A little outlay for systematically growing teak in selected areas will do much towards the growth of this valuable timber and would prevent the denudation of the teak forest under the existing practice of consuming it but not adding to its growth.

JEWAIDARS.

Regrant of a portion of their Jewais to Jiwa Bhaya and Satha Bhaya.

66. The late Bhaya Bhima Azam Najawala's uncle (as he is the brother of Bai Vijalbai step mother of Azam Najawala) was enjoying 5½ santis of land and Rs. 50 in cash, which on his death was continued to his sons Jiwa Bhaya and Satha Bhaya. Their Jewais were however discontinued on the recommendation of Azam Najawala along with others of other Jewaidars in the last year's reduction scheme. But during the year the Political Agent thought fit to regrant them 4 santis of land, out of the 5½ santis which they were first enjoying, and the cash allowance of Rs. 50 was totally discontinued.

MULGRASIAS.

Mulgrasias in debtedness

67. There are about 22 Mulgrasias holding about 40 santis of land in this Taluka, besides the Grasia of Mandlikpur, who alone possesses nearly 17 santis of land. I have already reported to the Political Agent in detail under my No. 313, dated, the 30th January 1905, regarding the latter Grasia's indebtedness. The Grasia Wagha Mer was illeterate and improvident, and, as such, was a tool in the hands of unscrupulous money lenders, the result being their claims alone against him now amount roughly to Rs. 7,000. Besides this he ows a sum of Rs. 21,951 (principal and interest) upto date to the State. The Grasia is dead. His son and heir is a minor about 12 years of

age, and the Giras is under this state attachment. The State, as his guardian has undertaken the management of the Giras during his minority. As direct management of the Giras will, as it was thought, be rather expensive, it was, with the sanction of the Political, Agent Sorath, lately farmed out to the highest bidder for Rs. 1,405., per annum for 10 years. From this amount a sum of Rs. 300 will be set apart for the maintenance and other miscellaneous charges of the minor Grasia, and the balance of Rs. 1,100 will be utilized in liquidation of his debts.

Mulgrasias' indebtedness.

68. The late Girasia Wagha Mer has also left some landed property under the Junaghadh State which he, in his life time. mortgaged for a certain period in consideration of a certain sum of money to one brahmin. The mortgagee, I have been informed has to pay Rs. 200 per annum to the Girasia according to the conditions of the mortgage deed. I have also been informed that the Junagadh State has, by a recent land settlement act, reduced the tax on the Grasia's land by Rs. 100. The above sum of Rs. 200, which the mortgagee was paying and should pay to the Girasia, and the reduction of Rs 100 in the tax granted by the Junaghadh State subsequently to the mortgage-in all Rs. 300—should be made payable to this Taluka as Guardian of the minor Girasia, so that it may utilize the sum in paying off the enormous debts, and restore the Giras to the minor as soon as he attains his majority. But the land being under Junaghadh limits, this state is handicapped from getting the amount paid by the mortgagee without the co-operation of that state. I have therefore requested the Prant Officer to kindly address the Junaghadh authorities, on not only regarding the payment of the amount, but also to enquire into the affairs of the Girasia itself with a view to affording whatever relief possible under the circumstances to the indebted Mulgrasia in the matter of reducing the burdne of his debts.

Mulgrasias' indebtedness.

69. There are 22 other Mulgrasias in this Taluka of whom 18 are more or less in debt. Their total liabilities amount to about Rs. 14,000, and about 24 santis of their Giras lands remain under mortgage with possession for from 5 to 30 years. I have gone into the details of these Girasias' debts, and the impression left on my mind is that the Mulgrasias are simply bled at every pore by the usurious rates of interest and *vatav* charged by the money lenders. All the transactions tell the same tale—the same incredible rates of interest by which the money lenders very easily multiply their principals four times and even five times. As instances in point, I

beg to refer here to two transaction which have come to my notice, and which shows the ways and means adopted by the Banias for increasing their capital at the expense of the poor and ignorant Mulgrasias. In samvat 1957 a money lender named Kala Trikamji appears to have advanced 28¾ *palis* of Jowari and Rs. 2-3-0 in cash to one Grasia named Laloo Vikamsi Bawa, for which he got a bond passed by him for Rs. 72., which is to be repaid at the end of 10 years mortgage with possession of his land in another transaction. It will be seen that in samvat 1957 Jowari was selling at 6 *palis* per rupee; and at this rate the price of 28¾ *palis* will come to Rs. 4-12-0 which when added to the cash Rs. 2-3-0, advanced, the total amount advanced would come to Rs. 7, for which, as is already said, he has got passed a bond for Rs. 72. The other transaction is of a like nature. Samdebai, a Girasia's widow, was advanced 20 *palis* of Jowari and Rs. 4-7-0 in cash by one Mulji Valji for which he got passed a bond by her for Rs. 50. Instances can be multiplied, but enough has been said as regards the way in which the money lenders advance money and reduce the ignorant Mulgrasias to beggary.

Mulgrasias' indebtedness.

70. The audacity of the money lenders is the more astounding when we consider the fact that inspite of the immemorial Durbari custom and in defiance of the Registration rules framed and published in the Agency Gazette a year ago, by which they are bound to secure the guarantee of the State, and register such bonds in the court of the Nyayadhish of this Taluka, they are carrying on the business of money lending to the Grasias without fear and without any check whatever. As many as 16 transactions entered into with them are unguranteed and un-registered, and hence they are all null and void. The reason for such illegal transactions can be found in the fact that if they were to obtain the State guarantee, the State will not allow the usurious rates of interest and *Vatav*, and the life long possession with enjoyment of the Girasias lands that they may increase their capital by leaps and bounds.

Mulgrasias' indebtedness.

71. As I am strongly of opinion that it is a source of weakness to the State to have so many Mulgrasias involved hopelessly in debt, and a loss of revenue in as much as it is robbed of the registration fees by these under hand transactions, I have issued orders for the resumption of all such encumbered Girases, and, pending final settlement of the claims according at least to the spirit of the Encumbered Estates rules, to be managed by the State. I have thus necessarily in the interests of both the State and the Girasias,

in order to ensure the state revenue from the registration fees, and to clear off the debts of the Mulgrasias and restore them without encumbrances of any kind—to interfere. The Political Agent has therefore been requested to accord sanction to appoint a committee composed of the Deputy Manager as president, the Nyayadhish and Bilkha division Wahivatdar as members to settle the claims equitably and report. When the actual amounts due by the Grasias are thus fixed, they will be paid off by annual instalments from the income of the lands (which would be farmed out) of the indebted Mulgrasias concerned, making provision at the same time for their maintenance until their lands are cleared of the debts.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Land Revenue

72. The yield in land revenue proper showed some improvement during the year as compared with that of the last year in two out of the three districts. The total land revenue of the three districts amounted to Rs. 1,44,749 during the year under report against Rs. 1,30,152 showing an increase of Rs. 14,597. The following statement shows the revenue under each district as compared with last year, and the outstandings on account of the revenue demands for the years 1903-1904.

Name of District.	Revenue in samvat 1959 (1903) Rs. As. Ps	Revenue in samvat. 1960 (1904) Rs. As. Ps.	outstandings on account of revenue demand in 1959 (1903) Rs. As. Ps	Outstandings on account of revenue demands in samvat. 1960 (1904) Rs. As. Ps.	Remarks.
Jetpur.	43667 1 1	46409 8 8	394 7 9	403 10 4	
Bilkha.	49452 15 7	49369 1 10	160 13 11	42 2 6	
Chital.	43501 8 8	62652 8 10	788 0 8	29 9 5	
Total....	136621 9 4	158431 3 4	1343 6 4	475 6 3	

73. From the above it will be seen that the revenue from the three districts for the year under report was Rs. 1,58,431 against Rs. 1,36,621 last year. The receipts under other heads amounted to Rs, 9,071, making a total revenue of Rs. 1,67,502 against Rs. 1,46,669 last year. The outstandings on account of revenue demands fell from Rs. 1,343 to Rs. 475 during the year.

Takavi advances &c.

74. The outstanding on account of Takavi advanced to cultivators, and revenue demands, the recoveries made and the balance due upto date are given in the following statement.

No.	Name of District.	Takavi.				Revenue Demand.				Outstandings of Darbar time.				
		Balance due at the end of St. 1959 (1903).	Amount not recoverable, and to be written off.	Balance due deductnig the amount to be written off.	Recoveries made in St. 1960 (1904)	Balance due at the end of St. 1960 (1904).	Balance due at the end of St. 1959 (1903).	Amount not recoverable and to be written off.	Balance due deducting the amount to be written off.	Recoveries made in St. 1960 (1904).	Balance at the end of St. 1960 (1904).	Balance due at the end of St. 1959 (1903)	Amount not recoverable and to be written off.	Balance deducting the amount to be written off.	Recoveries made in St. 1960 (1904).	Balance at the end of St. 1960 (1904).
		Rs. As. Ps	Rs. As. Ps	Rs As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. As.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1	Jetpur ...	4444 11 10	1471 11 10	2973 0 0	725 11 6	2247 4 6	9427 12 9	3519 7 8	5908 5 1	192 8 9	5715 12 4	3163 6 6	597 15 7	2565 6 11	457 12 3	2107 10 8
2	Bilkha ...	6157 0 2	1882 10 5	4274 5 9	965 10 8	3308 11 1	13069 13 11	7087 4 9	5982 9 2	259 0 6	5723 8 8	3165 9 4	1046 6 7	2119 2 9	506 11 2	1612 7 7
3	Chital ...	5399 5 11	150 8 9	5248 13 2	2681 6 5	2567 6 9	6297 1 11	407 6 4	5889 11 7	2348 11 7	3541 0 0	10901 15 1	1219 8 8	9682 6 5	962 3 6	8720 2 11
	Total...	16001 1 11	3504 15 0	12496 2 11	4372 12 7	8723 6 4	28794 12 7	11014 2 9	17780 9 10	2800 4 10	14980 5 0	17230 14 11	2863 14 10	14367 0 1	1926 10 11	12440 5 2

Outstandings on account of Takavi &c.

75. From the above it will be seen that the outstandings on account of Takavi at the end of 1903 (deducting the sum not likely to be recovered) was Rs. 12,496, of which a sum of Rs. 4,372 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,123 still outstanding on account of Takavi advances.

76. The balance due at the end of the year 1903 on account of revenue demands (deducting that which is not recoverable) was Rs. 17,780, of which a sum of Rs. 2800 was recovered during the year, and the balance therefore due on this account at the end of the year was 14980.

77. The sum outstanding on account of revenue &c. of the Durbar time was, at the end of the year 1903, Rs. 14,367 the amount not recoverable is deducted) out of which a sum of Rs. 1,926 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,44o still outstanding at the end of the year.

78. Owing to the succession of bad years and poor crops, it has been found impossible to recover more than what has been done in this respect. I may also state here that a greater part of the outstandings are not recoverable at all, and shall have therefore be written off.

Improvement in revenue receipts.

79. The total of revenue under other heads has also shown some improvement, but the increase is so small that it is unnecessary for me to go into details. Land revenue is the only large source of income, and that, as pointed out above, has increased by about Rs. 14,000 as compared with last year. The total revenue under all the heads amounted to Rs. 1,74,000. against Rs. 1,46,669 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,65,478 against Rs. 1,50,361 last year. The expenditure has thus increased by Rs. 15,117 which is due to the marriage of Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala, which took place during the year under report.

Refund of advances and outstandings.

80. The refund of advances and outstandings amounted to Rs. 20,485 against Rs. 25,113 last year, and the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,800 against Rs. 11,406 in the last year. Thus it will be seen that the recoveries and expenditure on account of outstandings from, and advances to, the cultivators have also improved to a great extent.

81. The revenue of the year under report, though has increased by about Rs. 21,000, cannot be said to have reached its maximum capacity. It is susceptible to considerable improvment, and can reach to about 2 lakhs of rupees provided irrigation facilities in the form of a greater number of wells are provided, and good years are ensured.

The financial condition of the State was as under.

Balance on 1st November 1903 ...	Rs.	20,608
Add gross receipts...	„	1,95,610
		2,16,218
Deduct gross expenditure	„	2,07,243
Balance	Rs.	8,975

Financial condition of the state.

82. It will be seen that the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,975. It is useless glossing over the deplorable state of the finances of the State. The year under report passed off so far well leaving a balance of Rs. 8,975, and, had it not been for the marriage of Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala and other Durbar Charges which have been increasing by leaps and bounds, there would have been a balance of about Rs. 20,000 at the end of the year. The one redeeming feature in an otherwise uneventful year was that I was able to repay a sum of Rs. 37,000 towards the instalments of Government and Local Fund loans (as will be found further on) meet the wedding expenses of Kumar shri Kanthad wala, and secure a surplus of Rs. 8,975 at the end of the year.

LOANS.

Repayment of Government and Local Fund loan.

83. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 2,281 was advanced from the Government grant. There was no necessity for it, and this State had not applied for it. It came about in this way. There was some correspondence going on as regards the payment of the Supervision Charges of the Agency Engineer in regard to the Bilkha Tank. In the mean while he appears to have applied direct to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar who ordered the charges to be paid direct from the Government grant Adding the above sum of Rs. 2281 to the Local Funds and Government loans advanced in years previous to the year under report the total of loans comes to Rs. 1,80,539. A sum of Rs. 36,990 on account of interest and instalment towards the repayment of the principal loans was paid during the year. The balance due therefore is :—

Government loan (principal)	Rs.	74,201
Local Funds loan (Do)	„	73,632
Total		1,47,833

The Pedla decree.

84. Now I have to refer to only one more subject in connection with the finances of the State, and that is the Pedla decree against the Jaitani

shareholders, from whom a sum of Rs. 45,000 is due upto date to this Taluka alone. For the last two years they have not been paying anything towards the accumulating mesne profits of the Pedla land in their possession nor do they shew any disposition to hand over the land to us-the Viranis. On the other hand they have been raising useless and unreasonable objections against the execution of the decree. The matter was referred by Captain Carter to a committee composed of the representatives of both the Jaitani and Virani branches to discuss the points at issue within themselves, and report the understanding arrived at. The committee met at Chital in the month of May last, but as the Jaitani representatives did not quite agree with those of the Viranis on several points, the rperesentatives of the respective branches have submitted separate reports to the Political Agent Sorath Prant. It is hoped that this vexed question will soon be settled, and this Taluka, being one of the decree holders, will be afforded ample relief. If the sum due to it were paid, the necessity for approaching the Government for a great part of the famine loan, now being contracted to tide over the present scarcity, will be obviated.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction and repairs of buildings &c.

85. During the year no work of importance was undertaken except repairs to the existing buildings.

DISPENSARY.

Bilkha dispensary

86. The following table shows the attendance at the Dispensary during the last two years.

Remaining on 1st April 1903.	1903-1904			1904-1905			Daily averge attendance.
	Attendance during the year.	Total treated.	Daily average attendance.	Remaining on 1st April 1904.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	
55	4,787	4,842	72.2	50	5,031	5,081	67.3

87. From the above it will be seen that 5,181 patients were treated during the year against 4,842 last year showing an increase of 139 patients which was due to the plague epidemic. 81 minor operations were performed during the year against 87 last year ; and the temperature registered at the Dispensary was 110, the same as last year.

88. This Dispensary as the Municipality is *majmoo*, and its expenses are borne by the three shareholders of Bilkha, which amounted to Rs. 1,256 against Rs. 1,283 last year.

The Agency Surgeon has recommended that a *post mortem* room and a latrine should be added to the Dispensary, which will soon be done.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

89. During the year there were 317 births and 364 deaths against 310 and 297 last year. The increase of deaths over births is due to the plague epidemic. These figures relate to only the *Swang* Villages of this Taluka.

VACCINATION.

90. The number of persons vaccinated during the year is 277 against 193 last year thus showing an increase of 84 vaccinated cases which is certainly a matter for congratulation in view of the fact that small pox is now spreading in this province.

EDUCATION.

Vernacular education.

91. There were three more schools opened in the villages of Sobhawadla, Bandhala and Mandlikpur. The School opened last year in the village of Piplia had to be closed for want of pupils. The total number of Schools in the *Swang* Villages of this Taluka has thus increased from 8 to 10.

The following statement shows the number of Schools and the average daily attendance at each school during the year.

No.	Names of Schools.	No. on register on31st March 1905			Daily average attendance.
		Hindu	mahomedan	Total	
	Vernacular Schools				
1	„ Zarakhia.	45	3	48	37. 8
2	„ Kotda.	50	4	54	44
3	„ Thana Galol.	38	2	40	28
4	„ Devkigalol.	34	1	35	19. 67
5	„ Charkha.	18	o	18	12. 5
6	„ Najapar.	23	o	23	18. 9
7	„ Barwala.	40	o	40	
8	„ Sobhawadla.	16	4	20	
9	„ Bandhala.	16	1	17	
10	„ Mandlikpur.	16	o	16	
		296	15	311	

92. The number of boys receiving education has also increased from 261 to 311 during the year.

Vernacular education.

My interest in the education of the Kunbi boys continues unabated.

There are English and Vernacular Schools in the *Majmoo* towns of Jetpur and Bilkha and Chital for boys and girls. These Schools and those in the *Swang* Villages are under the control of the Educational Inspector Kathiawar.

CONCLUSION.

93. It would be seen from the foregoing brief remarks on the working of the several branches of the administration, that I have been doing my best under your able guidance to improve the condition of the State in all matters, and that some improvement has already been effected. As years pass on the financial condition which is in a deplorable condition owing to the succession of lean years we are passing through will no doubt be improved provided we are fortunate enough to have good rainfalls and fair harvests.

The following statements accompany this report :—

(1) Statement showing the particulars regarding Wards Estate under Agency Management.

(2) Statement of Political relations Form I.

(3). Do. Do. Form II.

(4). Statement showing the full strength and cost of the stipendiary Police.

(5). Returns of offences under the Chapters of the Indian Penal Code.

(6). Statement of receipts and charges for the year ending Samvat 1960, 31st October, 1904.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
A.W.DIAS.
Manager,
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

☞ *Printed at the Kagdi Parshotam Parmanand's 'Liberal Laxmi' Press-Rajkot.*

Statement showing particulars regarding Ward's Estate under Agency Management for the Sumvat year 1960 (1904–1905).

No.	Name of Taluka.	Owner.	Date of assumption of Management	Causes of assumption of Management	Authority under which management was sanctioned	How managed whether by Government administration or Thandar.	Balance at the end of St. 1959.		Revenue of the year	Expenditure of do.	Balance at the end of 1960.		Amount of debt if any on the date of assumption of Management.	Amount paid up to date in liquidation of debt.		Remaining debt at the end of the year.	Remarks.
							Cash.	Investment.			Cash	Investment.		Up to the end of the year.	During the year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Vala Naja Kala's Estate.	Vala Naja Kala.	15th February 1898.	The Chief having shown symptoms of a deranged mind.	Under orders from Government.	Government Manager.	Rs. 20608	...	Rs 1,67,502	Rs1,53,128	Rs8,975	...	Amount	of debt	not yet ascertained.		

Jetpur.

6 April, 1905.

A. W. DIAS,

Manager,

Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

Political Return.

Appendix A Form I.

Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	No. of Schools.	No. of Persons being taught	No. of Persons vaccinated.	Prevailing disease.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production manufacture and mines.
		Amount.	Tribute payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Tributary	Rs. 6654-3-0 British " 1,171-11-6 Gaikwad " 391-12-0 Junagad Rs. 8217-10-6		10366	10	311	277	Fever, small pox, cough &c.	17,5,000	23	not	Bajri Joovari Cotton Wheat &c.

Jetpur,
9th April 1905.

A. W DIAS,
Manager,
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

POLITICAL RETURN.

APPENDIX B. FORM II.

Native States.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position	Caste, race, or religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follow primogeniture or not	Has male issues or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wala Naja Kala belongs to Jetpur Kathi family.	Bilkha, at present Ahmednagar.	Control suspended.	Wala Kathi Hindu.	41	Rajkumar College.	...	No.	No.	Yes.	

Jeppur,

6 th April 1905.

A. W. DIAS.
Manager,
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

Statement showing the organization, full strength & cost of the Stipendiary police for the Samvat year 1961.

Name of Taluka.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Total.	Police Patels.	Village Police Pagis and Passaitas.		Arabs.	Grand Total.	Total cost. Rs.	As.	Ps.	Remarks.
					Chokiats	23						
					Paid Passaitas	22						
					Land holding passaitas	75						
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	4	19	23	16		120		159	9,168	0	0	

Jetpur

6th April 1905.

A. W. DIAS.

Managar.

Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

Return of offenses under the Chapters of the Indian Penal Code

Name of the Court.	1	Nyayadhish Court.
Offences against the State.	2	...
„ „ public property.	3	...
Offences by or relating to public servants and contempts of Court.	4	1
„ relating to coins and Government stamps.	5	...
„ affecting Public health, safety, &c,	6	3
Murder.	7	...
Culpable homicide.	8	...
Attempt to murder.	9	...
Causing miscarriage.	10	...
Voluntarily causing grevious hurts.	11	...
Hurt, criminal force, assault &c,	12	1
Kidnaping from lawful guardianship.	13	...
Rape.	14	...
Unnatural lust,	15	...
Dacoity.	16	...

Jetpur,
6th April, 1905.

in Wala Naja Kala's Estate for 1904-1905.

Robbery.	Theft relating to property.	Criminal tresspass.	False documents.	Offences against lawful marriage.	" " Local and Special laws.	Miscellanious.	Number of crimes.	Number of cases.	Proved crimes & number of convicted persons.	No. of persons discharged.	Trial of persons.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	6	2	...	...	...	1	14	11	$\frac{10}{9}$	3	12	

A. W. DIAS,
Manager,
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

WALA NAJA KALA'S ESTATE.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure in Samvat 1960 (From 1st November 1903 to 31st October 1904)

Receipt.			Amount.	Expenditure.			Amount.
	Balance on 1st November 1903...	Rs	20,608	I	Administration charges	Rs. 17,204	
	Revenue.			II	Jail charges	„ 673	
I.	Land revenue.	Rs. 1,44,749		III	Police charges	„ 8,898	
II	Taxes	„ 4,132		IV	Political expenses	„ 33,026	
III	Sayar	„ 10,484		V	Bardashi expences	„ 401	
IV	Law & Justice	„ 1,802		VI	Education expenses	„ 1,223	
V	Education	„ 183		VII	Agriculture Garden & Forest	„ 2,670	
VI.	Interest.	„ 102		VIII	Public works	„ 8,928	
VII	Miscellaneous	„ 6,046		IX	Darbar charges	„ 66,488	
VIII	Adjustments	„ 4		X	Allowance, Pension & Dharmada	„ 2,316	
	Total Revenue.....		1,67,502	XI	Traveller's Bungalow...	„ ...	

| | | |

No. 1314 of 1905.

From

THE POLITICAL AGENT, SORA'TH PRA'NT;

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR, KA'THIA'WA'R.

Camp Veraval, dated 17th June 1905.

SIR,

In accordance with the orders contained in Appendix F to Government Resolution No. 6089 of 19th August 1902, I have the honour to forward herewith Annual Administration Report of the Fourth Class State of Azam Vala Naja Kala under Agency management with the following remarks.

2. From a revenue point of view the year under report was satisfactory, considering the small rainfall. The administrative statistics do not call for detailed remarks. The number of offences committed was very much less than in the preceding year: and working of the Police was satisfactory.

3. The Manager has referred at some length to several matters outside the ordinary details of an administrative report: on these I may remark as follows.

4. The question of village Police in Jetpur Managed Estate is related to and really depends on the general question of the village Police of the province. It is understood that general order on this point will be issued shortly. In the meantime the Managers are allowed to nominate the village Police, but their control and discipline is left in the hands of the Police Superintendent. Every opportunity is being seized to convert payment in land or in kind to a fixed uniform payment in cash.

5. The question of the financial relations of this and other Managed Estates with the Taluka Court is being carefully considered. The Manager's remarks are out of place in an administration report: further, they are extremely misleading. The position and powers of the Taluka Court have been clearly defined by Government, and the whole question of finance was gone into by Captain Pottinger on the report of a Committee in 1901. Government have acquiesced in the view that the Taluka Court must be the authority to decide in the budget expenditure. All the shareholders can make representations to the Taluka Court: but to allow each and every shareholder to have a voice in the decision about every petty item would make administration impossible. In any serious matter there is always the safeguard of the power of the Political Agent to give advice. The Manager is particularly in error when he says the Police expenditure amounted from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 39,000. The fact is that the expenditure on Police has always been about Rs. 38,000 since the reductions sanctioned by Government at the request of the shareholders; but in 1903 a saving of over Rs. 7,000 under other heads made it possible to reduce the Police Falo by that sum; there was practically no variation in the actual expenditure on Police.

6. The closing remarks in paragraph 41 are still more out of place here. I may remark that all arrears are being collected from all shareholders alike.

7. The comparatively larger number of wells in the Estate is a matter of congratulation; the number is being considerably increased at present; and when good rain makes the Bilkha Tank available for irrigation, an increase of irrigated land will enhance the revenues of the Estate as well as the prosperity of the cultivators.

8. A scheme is under consideration for relieving the Mulgirassias by the application of Encumbered Estates Rules, when necessary.

9. I have to add that Mr. Dias is a capable officer of much experience who has rendered valuable service to the Estate.

I visited Bilkha, the chief village of the Estate, in December, and made the necessary examination prescribed for Estates under management.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

F. W. ALLISON,
Political Agent, Sorath Pránt.

No. 488 OF 1905.

KA'THIA'WA'R POLITICAL AGENCY:

Rájkot, 22nd June 1905.

Submitted* with compliments to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, in continuation of this office No. 484 of 21st instant.

* With 20 spare copies by book-post.

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

No. 24 of 1906-1907.

From,

ALBERT W. DIAS, Esquire.,

MANAGER. NAJA VALA STATE.

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

Sorath Prant.

CAMP JETPUR. dated 18th April 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration report of the Estate of Azam Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha for the year ending 31st March 1906. The report embraces for the purposes of revenue administration the Samwat year 1961 ending 31st October 1905, and for those of general statistics the official year ending 31st March 1906.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

2. This is a IV Class State with an area of about 72 square miles, and a population of 10,366. It is divided into three districts for administrative purposes, namely, Jetpur, Chital and Bilkha. There are 7 villages under the Jetpur district, 6 under Chital district, and 10 under Bilkha district. Each district is in charge of a Wahiwatdar or revenue officer.

3. This State is not a compact whole as one would naturally imagine it to be, but is composed of villages which are scattered over a wide area intermingled with the villages of Junagadh, Baroda, Gondal, not to mention other less important, but numerous jurisdictionary Talukas. This fact retards in a great measure the introduction of any reforms calculated to improve the moral and material condition of the subjects. As at present situated the State has nothing to work upon, and bring the scattered parts and the population into line with, in however small a scale, the modern ideas of sanitation and education, social and material advancement. The State has of course a population

of 10,366 according to the last census. This is made up of, to a very large extent, agricultural population with a sprinkling of castes, such as, Banias, Luhanas, Mahomedans, Brahmins &c. Were the population to be closely analyzed, it will be found that the State possesses very little of those who are called "subjects" The agriculturists, who form the bulk of the population, are evanescent, because they, having no abiding interests in the lands they till—beyond the wages which their labour affords after the State dues (rents) are paid—can, if they choose, throw of the lands at discretion and emigrate and settle in other States. There is nothing to bind them to their lands, and nothing to prevent their emigrating to other lands. The energy and expense incurred in behalf of their education, their moral and social advancement—will come to nothing. The State's hold on this class of the population is weak; but it is not irremediable; kind treatment, sympathy and leniency in dealing with them in revenue matters are the means with which one could expect to bind them down to their lands and to their " Durbar".

4. The Banias and Luhanas are an intelligent and enterprizing class, and it is mainly through the medium of this class that the village trade is carried on. They are money lenders, and large buyers and exporters. They have been hit hard owing to a succession of bad years and to the policy inaugurated by me that they should not deal directly with cultivators, in regard to money lending, without the permission of the State. The bad years have rendered difficult the recoveries of the outstanding amounts due to them by cultivators, while the latter policy has restricted the area of their operation and put an end to the exaction of exorbitant rates of interest on advances made to cultivators. These classes have no tangible ties to bind them to their villages and their " ancestoral homes" except the money that is invested in the villages in the money lending line. The houses they live in are the Durbar's, and not theirs, and so, if they choose to leave the villages in search of "fresh fields and pastures new," they can do so without any wrench—without breaking of any ties, and transfer their allegiance to a neighbouring "Durbar."

5. The Mahomedans, who are called "Sepoys" show more aptitude for State service, such as Havaldars, Pasaitas, Police Constable &c., than for any thing else. Education in regard to this class has not advanced much. The Brahmins are beggars, though educated—I mean literate. They do not care much for State service, but maintain themselves by their hereditary profession—begging. It will be seen from this brief analysis of the population that the State really has no subjects in the broader sense of the term and in the sense in which the term is understood in the State of Gondal

for instance, and in British territory where the cultivators and others are owners of the lands they till, and the houses they live in. There is therefore neither scope nor the material to effect any improvement in regard to the spread of education and introduction of industries beyond that which is being done towards them in the natural course of events.

6. In contradistinction to the above population of the *Swang* (exclusive) villages of this Taluka, there is a population of about 4,000 in the *Majmoo* (joint) towns of Jetpur, Bilkha and Chital, where their relation to the houses they live in is just the reverse of those living in the *Suwang* villages to their houses. Here the houses are the people's which they can mortgage, sell, or in any way dispose of, subject to certain rules that have been since recently framed and brought into force in regard to them in the towns of Jetpur and Bilkha. But here the anomaly of jurisdiction comes in, and, though they are the subjects of this State, and live and own houses in its *pati* or division of the town belonging to it, the State has no Jurisdiction over them. As such any contravention of the rights of the State by them, or their rights by the State have to be settled through the Jetpur Taluka Court. Hence this *Majmoo* population are no better than the "*Swang*" population, and are not the subjects of this or that Darbar, but quite a number of them—which is, in effect, of none at all.

7. The gross revenue of the State is Rs. 1,74,328; this is based on the average revenue of the five years preceding the famine year of Sanmat 1956 (1899-1900). The years subsequent to the famine have been more or less affected by the scantiness of the monsoon rains, and the average therefore cannot be based on the revenue of these years.

8. This State pays tribute to the British Government and the Baroda and the Junaghadh States. The total tribute payable per annum is as follows.

British...	Rs	6654-3-0
Gaikwad	„	1171-11-6
Junaghadh	„	391-12-0
	Rs	8,217-10-6

9. The name of the Chief of this State is Wala Naja Kala; he is of the Wala Kathi caste, and is about 42 years of age. He was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot. On the death of his father, Wala Kala Devdan, he ascended the *gadi* in the year 1890. His rule ended some years afterwards as, owing to the derangement of his mind and general maladministration, the State was taken under Agency Management at the beginning

of the year 1898. And subsequently owing to certain events, which took place in the year 1902, and, in which the Chief was involved, he was tried by a commission on a charge of murder, and was eventually removed by Government to Ahmadnagar. He is in receipt of an allowance of Rs 892 per mensem, and has a companion on Rs 50 a month. He has two wives married from unimportant Kathi Girasia families. The wives are living apart from the Chief, at Bilkha, and have no issues; they are in receipt of separate allowances of Rs 250. each per mensem which, owing to the straitened circumstances of the State, have been reduced by 50 o/o.

10. The Chief has a son by a former wife, named Kanthad Wala. He is about 20 years of age. He has finished his studies at the Rajkumar College Rajkot, and is now residing at Bilkha with Mr. Mansukhram. P. Patel as his companion. He was married two years ago to Bai Valbai, a niece of Azam Vajsur Wala of Hadala. He has a year old daughter by the marriage.

11. The Political Agent Sorath Prant paid a visit to Bilkha during the year and examined the records of the Wahiwatdar. He also visited the Bilkha Dispensary and distributed prizes to the students of the local Anglo-Vernacular School.

12. The Agency Surgeon also visited Bilkha during the year, and examined the Dispensary and the sanitary arrangements of the town. His remarks on the working of the Dispensary and the sanitation of the town are dealt with under head " Municipal administration."

13. During the year Mr. Jechand Raghunath, Nyayadhish, resigned his appointment and Mr. Shamalji Nanji, Wahiwatdar of the Bilkha districts, was promoted to that post. The Thanagalol Fouzdar Mr. Chhotalal Pragji was transferred to the Wahiwatdar's post thus fallen vacant, and his post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Rock Esperance as Fouzdar.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

14. In this State Land Revenue settlement is not introduced, and the *Wahiwat* is being conducted according to the old *bharat* (measurement). During the Administration of the present Chief, the system called *Chokhabhag* was introduced, and the rates thus fixed continue to this day, with the exception of the village of Thumbala, where the rates have been reduced as a tentative measure for 5 years, as they appeared to be rather heavy. There are no complaints against the rates, and the ryots can pay them easily provided the year is a good one. There are no waste lands in this Taluka, and all lands

that are arable are brought under cultivation. During the year the rains failed at the end of the monsoon, and the crops, which had been sown and had grown up during the early part of the monsoon, partially withered, but the greater part was saved by irrigating them from wells. Takavi advances to the amount of Rs. 3,000 had to be made for seeds and food to cultivators, and, where such advances were necessary, careful enquiries were made as regards the capacity and the real-need of the cultivators; and only those, who were absolutely helpless, and had no credit to make their own arrangements for their maintenance &c. were assisted in this way.

15. The total revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs 86,946 while the collections amounted to Rs. 46,363 or a decrease of about Rs. 40,000 in the revenue receipts. This is owing to the suspension of a considerable part of the *Vero* (cash tax) and other Durbari *babats* and *Kharajat*. The collection of the land revenue was made according to the instructions contained in Circular No. 5260 dated the 22nd November 1904, issued by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. *Vaje* or share in kind was taken as usual. When the crops were 8 annas or under the whole *Vero* was suspended, and Darbari babats and kharajat were remitted; where the crops were from 8 to 12 annas half the *Vero* was collected; and, when they were 12 annas or over, the full *Vero* was taken. Miscellaneous payments in grain to the village artizans payable direct by the cultivators were made without any outside pressure. The share in *Banta* or fodder was remitted where the crops were under 8 annas.

16. On irrigated crops, such as sugar cane &c. the *Vigoti* was taken as usual; but in the village of Barwala where the sugar cane crop had badly suffered for want of water and by frost, the *Vigoti* was partially remitted with the sanction of the Political Agent.

17. The Vero, as has been mentioned above, was altogether suspended where the crops were under 8 annas, but, wherever the *Pachtar* crops, such as wheat, cotton &c, were good, a greater part of the Vero thus suspended was recovered, and also those cultivators, whose crops were from 8 to 12 annas, were made to pay the suspended Vero from their *Pachtar* produce, and the balance which remained after such recoveries, was held over to be collected in subsequent years.

18. From the *Udhad* cultivators, the *Vaje* share was taken from those who agreed to do so, and from others the usual cash levy was collected. Here some misunderstanding arose as regards the import of the Agent's orders in regard to this kind of land holders. The orders were

simply to the effect that the *Udhad* cultivators should be given the preference either to give the *Vaje* share, or pay the cash levy, which some of the *Udhad* cultivators interpreted to mean that if they paid the *Vaje* share, their obligation ended, and they would not be made liable for anything more. As this would mean exceptionaly lenient treatment when compared with that which was ordered to be meeted out to the *Karami* land holders, who, according to the orders, had not only to pay the *Vaje* share and pay a portion of the *Vero* where the crops were over 8 annas, but the balance of the *Vero* was debited to their accounts to be recovered from their *Pachtor* produce and in subsequent years. In no case with respect to the Karami cultivators the remission of Vero was granted. Slight modification of the Agent's orders was therefore necessary, and it was made with the sanction of the Political Agent Sorath Prant. The *Vaje* share paid by the *Udhad* cultivators was valued according to the prevailing market rates, and credited to their account and the balance that remained due was held over for future recovery; just as the balance of *Vero* due by the *Karami* cultivators was suspended for future recovery.

19. There were no complaints against the collections of land revenue, but cultivators of some of the villages requested that the recoveries of the suspended *Vero* be made not from the *Pachtar* crops, but next year. This was granted as circumstances of cultivators required. The suspensions and collections of land revenue were made after careful enquiries, and with the utmost leniency, and in all cases sufficient margin was left for the subsistence of the cultivators and their families till the next harvest time.

20. There were no alienations and boundary settlements during the year. The cultivators of this Taluka are mere tenants, and as such they cannot alienate lands. Boundary settlements are made according to the old effete land marks, and the encroachment made by one Talukdar on another's territory are settled by the surveyors of the respective Talukdars. Such settlement are frequently amicably made.

21. No remissions were granted as the Pachtar crops proved fair to good. In many cases suspensions were granted, and in all cases of recoveries of such suspended revenue, careful inquiries were made as regards the condition and the capacity of the cultivators concerned to maintain themselves without borrowing till the next harvest time. Where the revenue due from those cultivators, whose condition was found to be decidedly bad, and who could not be made to pay the dues without being driven to the money lender, was not recovered from their *Pachtar* crops, but was left to be recovered in the next year.

22. Coercive measures of the kind that are in vogue in British districts are not resorted to here, and this because the cultivators there are proprietors of the lands they till, and as such they will submit meekly to any such measures; while here they being mere tenants-at-will, will simply give up land and emigrate and settle in the neighbouring Talukas and States, thus disturbing violently the peculiar conditions under which lands are held by them.

23. There is nothing to prevent them from emigrating with impunity. Of course, if they publicly leave their villages with their bullocks and effects, the Revenue Patel or the village Police man can prevent them leaving the village, and the State can attach their property and sell it in satisfaction of any arrears of revenue due by them to the State. But such defaulting cultivators always take to leaving the village under cover of night; and, before they are discovered, they will have arrived quite safe and sound at their destination in another State. This is a disturbing factor in the land revenue administration, and some remedy is necessary.

24. In the famine year of Samwat 1956 (1899-1900) all the Kathiawar States had made liberal takavi advances and expended large sums besides on their maintenance on relief works. What was the gain ? In large numbers the cultivators emigrated from one State to another, and found ready shelter wherever they went, because cultivators were badly wanted every where to repopulate deserted holdings, and bring fallow lands under cultivation. And so the large takavi advances made in that year remain outstanding to this day and shall have to be written off, as the migrated cultivators have either died or are under the jurisdiction of other Talukas. The Kathiawar States therefore felt the need of a common understanding among them to prevent such wholesale loss of revenue due to the migration. The Karbharis of States met on the 14th September 1899, and passed a resolution to the effect that they should assist each other in recovering the outstanding dues by such cultivators settling in their States. This resolution was intended however for that year only, and, if any of the cultivators of this Taluka emigrate and settle now in another State, this Taluka can not appeal to this resolution, and request the State concerned to assist in recovering the revenue that may be due by them. I should like to observe here that the conditions which necessitated the introduction of the above resolution are always present in Kathiawar in a more or less pronounced form, though the big States do not care to look into them, and that if it could be made to remain in force for ever, it will conduce to the lasting good of all concerned and form an insurance against loss of revenue.

25. Last year some defaulting cultivators of this State, absconded with their bullocks and effects and found shelter in the Gondal State. I requested the Dewan Saheb of Gondal to assist in the recoveries of the dues by handing over the bullocks in their possession as they were State property. In reply I was informed that the cultivators were there, but as they had no bullocks with them he could do nothing. I referred the matter to the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, and requested him to move the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar with a view to reviving the old resolution so that sums due by such absconding cultivators might be recovered. He however declined to interfere as he thought it would not be profitable to raise the question of a fresh agreement among the States to afford mutual assistance in these cases, and observed that " if these persons had no property left in the State's jurisdiction, the Manager should institute proceedings in a Gondal Court ". This would only aggravate the loss sustained already by the State in-as-much as the institution of legal proceedings would mean heavy expense on apparently not very promising undertaking. Proceedings can be instituted and decrees secured against them; but whether the dues and the cost of the legal proceedings could be recovered by attachment of the debtors' property is doubtful; and therefore the only safe way to recover such dues would be for one State to help another as was arranged at the Karbhari meeting mentioned above.

CHAPTER III

(PROTECTION)

Legislation,

26. There are no separate laws in this Taluka, but those that are in force in British territories are also in force in this Taluka.

Military force.

27. There is no military force in this Taluka.

Police.

28. During the year under report no changes were made in the strength of the Regular Police. The Thanagalol Fouzdar was given the post of Wahiwatdar of Bilkha, and Mr. Rock Esperance appointed in his place. The Regular Police consist of:—

2. Chief Constables
1. Havaldar
2. Naiques
8. First Class Constables
3. Second Class Constables
4. Sowars.

29. The Police force is armed with muzzle loading muskets. Fourteen members of the force are able to read and write, and eleven are under instruction. The force is quite sufficient for the preservation of order, and for the prevention and detection of crimes. The 20 *Suwang* villages of this State are divided into two divisions and placed in charge of the two Chief Constables. The strength of the force was the same as last year, namely 25 in all and their cost was Rs. 3,984 per annum excluding contingences &c. The ratio of the Police to populalion is 1 to 414.

30 The following tables show the working of the Police.

Statement showing the working of the Police for the year 1905—06.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused		Number of accused sent for trial.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 6).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Number of accused convicted.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	17	21	7	54	7	52	6	46	1	6	85-7	88.1	85.7	88.4	

Statement showing the value of property stolen, and amount of recoveries made during the year 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	12—10—6	769—9—0	7—5—0	550—3—0	57.02	71.49	

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial during the year 1905—06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 year.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Wala Naja Kala's Estate offences relating to Property, Person, marriage, Abetment, sheltering accused, kidnapping, Tresspass &c. &c.	0	80	80	11	35	91	50	...	...	7	15	28	0	50	31	...	...	12	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	

31. From the above statements it will be seen that the number of offences committed during the year had slightly increased, and the accused arrested was 54 as against 7 in the preceding year showing marked improvement over last years results. Of the 54 accused arrested 52 were sent for trial, 46 were convicted and 6 discharged or acquitted as against 6 and 1 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions had also shown some improvement as it was 88.1 as against 85.7 in the preceding year. And the percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial was 88. 4 as against 85.7 last year.

32. The value of property stolen and recovered had increased. During the year property worth about Rs. 769-0-0 was stolen as against *Rs. 12-10-6 in the preceding year* and the recovery amounted to Rs. 550-3-0 as against Rs. 7-5-0 in the preceding year. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen was 71.49 as against 57.02 in the preceding year.

33. The last statement showing the number of offences committed and the number of cases disposed of shows also satisfactory results.

34. The village Police was slightly modified during the year in regard to both the strength and cost. In comparison with the area and population of the *Swang* villages, the strength of the village Police was thought rather excessive, and therefore the number of paid Passaitas was reduced by 17. There were 45 paid Pasaitas costing Rs. 274 per mensem as follows :—

1	on	Rs.	8	per	mensem
3	,,	,,	7	Do.	Do.
40	,,	,,	6	Do.	Do.
1	,,	,,	5	Do.	Do.
45			Rs. 274	Per mensem	

35. The above strength of the paid Pasaitas was reduced to 28 hands on an uniform pay of Rs. 6 each per mensem costing Rs. 168 per mensem or a saving of Rs. 106 per mensem was effected in the cost of the village Police.

36. While the number of Police Patels remainedthe same, namely 16, their pay was rearranged as follows :

Last years scale of pay						*Scale of pay as amended during the year.*					
1	on	Rs.	15	per	mensem	3	on	Rs.	10	per	mensem
4	,,	,,	10	Do.	Do.	3	,,	,,	9	Do.	Do.
1	,,	,,	9	Do.	Do.	5	,,	,,	8	Do.	Do.
2	,,	,,	8	Do.	Do.	5	,,	,,	7	Do.	Do.
5	,,	,,	7	Do.	Do.						

2 „	„ 6 Do. Do.		
1 „	„ 5 Do. Do.		
16	Rs. 132 per mensem	16	Rs. 132 per mensem

37. The pay of one Police Patel included in the higher rank of Rs. 10, remains the same namely Rs. 15, the Rs. 5 extra is considered personal, but his successor would get only Rs. 10. The pay of these Police Patels had to be rearranged in order to avoid the inconvenience so often felt when giving promotions from the lower to higher ranks. This rearrangement has not affected the Patels, on the other hand some of them are benefitted.

38. There are 70 land holding Passaitas, besides the above Police Patels and paid Passaitas. The duties of these Passaitas are keeping guard over the *Khalawads* (grain yards) escorting the conveyance of Treasure from villages to head quarters, and generally assisting the Police in the prevention and detection of crimes.

Criminal Justice.

39. There is only one court besides the court of the Manager, presided over by the Nyayadhish of this Taluka, who is invested with the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate in Criminal matters, and in civil matters to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 3,000. The criminal appellate work done is so little that it needs no lengthy reference.

Civil Justice.

40. There were 7 suits on the file at the beginning of the year as against 13 in the preceding year. The total suits filed including the opening balance were 50 as against 49 in the preceding year, of which 43 were disposed of leaving 7 cases to be disposed of at the end of the year as against 42 disposed of and 7 left balance in the preceding year. The value of suits disposed of during the present year was Rs. 6,903 as against Rs. 7,980 last year. Of the 43 suits filed during the year 35 suits were under the value of Rs. 100, 4 were above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500, 2 were above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000 and 2 were of the value of above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000. The average duration in which the suits were disposed of was 63 days.

Extradition.

41. Four *prima-facie* cases were made out during the year and the demand for the surrender of six accused persons was made. The surrender of 4 accused was obtained from Azam Mulu Wala's Estate and the Jetpur Taluka Court, and the remaining 2 accused who are under the Junagadh State are yet to be surrendered by that State. No demands were made on this State during the year for the surrender of accused. The extradition of accused from the large States is obtained by sending the file of *prima-facie* cases to the Political Agent, who goes through the cases and demands

the extradition of the accused from the States concerned if he thinks that *prima-facie* cases are made out against them. But as regards extradition of accused under a Talukdar's jurisdiction, but within the Jetpur Taluka, it is obtained and given directly by the Talukdars themselves without the intervention of the Political Agent.

Prisons.

42. The Jail accommodation in Bilkha for the prisoners of this Taluka is very limited. Cells are provided for them opposite to, and adjoining, the Treasury room. Treasury and Jail guard rooms are near the prisoners' cells. I have asked the Political Agent's sanction for a small expenditure to convert the guard room into prisoners' cells so that more accommodation could be provided for them and that the cells be brought on one line. The room adjoining the Treasury is proposed to be used as Guard room.

43. The total number of prisoners admitted into the Jail including those of last year was 55 as against 11 in the preceding year, of whom 11 remained at the end of the year. Their health was good throughout the year. The total cost including those undergoing imprisonment in British Jails was Rs. 806 as against Rs. 508 in the preceding year.

Registration.

44. No bonds were registered during the year. During the year the introduction of one anna stamp to be affixed on all miscellaneous applications presented by persons other than Bhayats, Jevaidars and farmers (ijardars) was sanctioned by the Political Agent.

Municipal Administration.

45. As has been described at the outset of this report that this State has no big towns to call its own, and there is no Municipality which is exclusively administered by this State. The places which exclusively belong to this State and which are under its direct jurisdiction are the 20 villages with an aggregate population of 10,366. The towns where Municipalities are introduced are Jetpur and Bilkha. The Jetpur Municipality is under the direct supervision and control of the Jetpur Taluka Court, and the Municipality of Bilkha is under the control of its three shareholders, namely Azam Naja Wala, Azam Ala Wala and Azam Desha Wala. Though the town of Chital is as big as Bilkha, municipal administration is not yet introduced. The Taluka Court maintains two carts there to remove the *Kachra*.

46. The staff of the Bilkha Municipality consists of one Secretary on Rs. 25 and a Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 15 per mensem and two Pattawalas on Rs. 7 each per mensem. Recently with a view to reduce the expenditure of the Municipality, the Secretary's pay and the Inspector's pay was reduced by Rs. 5 each per mensem and the Pattawalas by Rs. 1 each

per mensem. The expenditure under other heads was also reduced, and the total annual cost, which was about Rs. 1,700 per annum was thus reduced to Rs. 1,500. I was against this reduction and strongly opposed it as inexpedient in view of the Agency Surgeon's unsatisfactory remarks on the sanitary condition of the town which is quite below the mark, and which is so because adequate funds are not forth-coming. The reduction however was invitable as Azam Ala Wala, who has $\frac{1}{4}$th share in Bilkha could not be prevailed upon, and was bent upon the reduction owing to embarrassed circumstances. The contribution towards the cost of this Municipality during the year was Rs. 1203 as against 1000 in the preceding ~~last~~ year.

CHAPTER IV.

Product ion and distribution.

47. During the year the monsoon rains failed partially. The rainfall amounted to about 12 inches, and was not uniform throughout the Taluka. The average rainfall is 24 inches. Owing to this scanty rainfall the monsoon crops such as Bajri, Juwari &c; suffered badly every where, but wherever possible they were saved by irregation from wells. The nature of the monsoon crops are such that two or three good rainfall at an interval of a month would be quite sufficient to expect a good harvest, but even this we were not fortunate in receiving. The *Pachtar* or irrigated crops such as wheat, cotton, sugar cane &c., proved fair to good in two districts of this Taluka. but in the Jetpur district, they suffered badly by the winter frost. Water supply in wells was sufficient.

48. It was at first expected that relief measures would have to be started, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was provided for it, but as the Pachtar crops proved good, and there was sufficient field labour and good wages obtainable throughout the year in towns and villages, relief works were rendered unnecessary. There was no outbreak of plague or any other epidemic diseases,and public health was throughout good. Prices of food grains rose to some extent, but their effects on the poor labouring classes were conteracted by the high wages and plenty of labour they were obtaining in the towns and villages.

49. In the above chapter I have shown that from an agricultural point of view the year that has just closed was a middling one; it was neither a famine nor a prosperous year, but was something between the two. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar did not therefore think it necessary to declare it a famine year, but he observed that conditions closely approaching those of famine prevailed in some localities. As far as this Taluka was concerned, though the effect of the drought was felt through-out the Taluka, yet

they did not result as in the years 1899-1900 and 1901-1902, in the complete failure of crops,in the dearth of drinking water&fodder for cattle,in cattle mortality,in the opening of extensive relief works &c.The lessons taught by these years and the experience gained at great cost have proved of no small value to the agricultueral population, in as-much-as they have learned the value of thrift and are prepared to withstand such bad years easily. And with the aid rendered by the State on such occasions, they would resist the effects of bad years with remarkable courage and patience. It would sound strange that in a year in which the monsoon crops proved a failure, the takavi advances made to them amounted to no more than Rs. 3000 This was rendered possible because, the major portion of the cultivators did not require State aid at all and were quite prepared for such a contigency. Moreover the wells came to their help and saved the situation. By irregation from wells they not only saved the monsoon crops as far as possible, but resorted to bringing a larger area under the *Pachtar* or winter crops with no small amount of success.

50. The area under cultivation in the whole of the Taluka is about 34,000 acres or about 1417 Santies, and the total number of plough bullocks is 2,417. The number of plough bullocks is less by about 417 if 2 bullocks for each Santi were taken as the minimum required for effective cultivation. This shortage in bullocks is due to the havoc caused by a series of bad years which have rendered the cultivators quite helpless and unable to soon replace the bullocks lost through age and disease. It does not necessarily follow that this shortage means neglect of land, for in cases where more than a pair of bollucks is required for ploughing, the cultivators hire them out and get their lands ploughed. I am however compelling them to maintain the required number of bullocks.

51. During the year 2 new wells were sunk, and many were deepened at a cost of Rs. 1,460. The villagers in many villages willingly contributed a portion of the cost of the well sinking and deepening, and thus reduced the expense that was borne by the State.The total number of wells at present is 524 of which 410 are *kacha* and 114 *packa*. The *kacha* wells shall have to be gradually built as funds permit, so that the expenditure which has to be annually incurred in repairing them may be avoided and their usefulness increased. In a country where agriculture is the only source of revenue to the State,and the only occupation of its ryats, and where the monsoon rains play such an important part for weal or woe,the importance of wells and well irreigation can not be overestimated. Had there been sufficient number of wells near enough the fields which were prepared and sown with monsoon crops, the situation would

have been changed completely, and there would not have been a loss of about 75 percent in revenue. The benefit, though small it was, derived from the existing wells was due to the seeds sown in the famine year 1899-1900 when well sinking was resorted to a large extent, and its number was considerably increased. And had it not been for the Bilkha Tank, which was subsequently started in that year as a central relief work, the number of wells would still further have increased resulting in the lasting benifit to the State and its ryats. In comparison to the energy and the money spent on the construction of the tank, its usefulness as a reproductive work is *nil*; for when there is a sufficient rainfall and the cultivators are not in need of the tank water for purposes of irrigation, the tank would be full of water; but when there is no rainfall and the cultivators would require water, it will be empty. Here is the difference and the advantage between tanks and wells as drought resisting agents. While the tank would require a good rainfall to prove of any use, the wells would not be so much dependent on it, and unless a succession of bad years and scanty rainfall dry up their springs, there will be sufficient quantity of water in them for purposes of irrigation. I wish I had more funds at my disposal to sink more wells and to build the existing *kacha* wells.

52. The total acreage sown during the year was 33,336 acres. The area sown under each of the principal crops during the past 2 years was as follows:—

	1903-04 St. (1960)	1904-05 (St. 1961)
Bajri	5370	5152
Jowari	10986	11,186
Wheat	643	766
Cotton	12545	13,187
Gram	1274	1246
Sugar cane	60	110
	30878	31,647

53. The area sown with Jowari, wheat and cotton had increased during the year, but the increase under other crops was not a real increase, for the the lands prepared for gram and tul had to be left unsown owing to the failure of the monsoon. The acreage under other crops amounted to about 1,689 acres as against 3221 in the preceding year; the decrease was owing to the same cause.

54. The total revenue receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 86,946 as against Rs. 1,57,257 in the preceding year. The receipts include the old

arrears of about Rs. 46,363 collected during the year. I shall give below according to each district the receipts incluing the arrears cclected.

	Receipts during St. 1960 (1903-04)	Recipts during St. 1961 (1904-05).
Jetpur district	Rs. 46,409	Rs. 27805
Chital Do.	„ 61,479	„ 25,537
Bilkha Do.	„ 49,369	;, 33604
Total	Rs. 1,57,257	Rs. 86,946

55. At the end of the year a sum of Rs. 43,008 was left as outstanding to be collected in subsequent years. The financial condition of the State is dealt with in Chapter V of this report. I alluded to it here in order to show according to each district the receipts as compared with the previous year's receipts.

56. During the year the prices of food grains and fodder rose, but there was plenty of labour, and good wages obtainable for the labouring classes; and hence famine relief measures were rendered unnecessary.

Forest.

57. There is no forest worth speaking of in this Taluka. The soil and climate of Bilkha are well adapted for the growth of teak and other valuable timber trees; but, as I had observed in my last report on the subject that, owing to the absence of scientific and systematic efforts at planting and stimulating the growth of such trees, the teak, that naturally spring up and grow, do not attain suficient girth to be utilized for building purposes. As such it is used chiefly as fuel, and to a small extent for crude furniture. If the trees are to be preserved and their growth extended and strengthened, some expense would have to be incurred in maintaining a qualified staff, and meeting the expenses of planting and watering the seedlings. The present financial condition however is such that it is impossible to embark upon any such enterprise.

58. There is a village called Megha Pipalia under this Taluka where Babul trees grow in plenty. This is the willage which supplies babul-timber for the manufacture of ploughs &c. to the whole Taluka. I have been trying to preserve and increase the area of these trees by resorting to plantation in a small scale.

59. The trees in other villages can be counted on ones fingers; it is so because during the Durbar time they were being cut indiscreminately with out bestowing a thought on their growth in order to ensure a regular and inexhaustible supply of timber for building and other purposes. It is also due to a great extent to the difficient rainfall and the absence of moisture

in the soil which together has destroyed many trees. I have ordered the Wahiwatdars to plant as many trees as possible in every village. During the year many were planted, but owing to scanty rainfall, many young trees withered. This year more trees will be planted.

Trade and Manufacture.

60. In the matter of trade and manufacture, this Taluka is in the same State as others are in Kathiawar. This is a mere agricultural country,and not a compact whole either, and as such does not admit of any expansion in trade or manufacture. The trade is in grain and cotton, and it is carried on by local grain dealers. Cotton is ginned in local factories, and exported to such manufacturing centres as Wadhwan, Ahmedabad and Bombay. The wants of the population of this Taluka who are mainly cultivators,are few and simple, and the "productions"of the village kumbhar, the carpenter, the black smith, and the weaver satisfy their wants. The places where one could naturally expect some expansion in trade and manufactures are the towns of Jetpur, Chital and Bilkha,in all of which this Taluka has shares. Here also there are no manufactures save the usual stereotyped kinds,such as brass and copper vessels, course cloth &c. But here the trade in grain and cotton is brisk and can expand as the years prove more favourable in the matter of rainfall and production.

Public Works.

61. Owing to want of funds no works of importance were undertaken during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,925 was spent on the Bilkha tank and about Rs. 964 on repairs.

Post Offices.

62. There is a branch Post Office in the village of Kotda and in others there are letter boxes. In the towns of Jetpur and Chital there are combined Post and Telegraph offices, but in Bilkha there is only Post office but no telegraph office. A wire connecting Bilkha with Junagadh is a *desideratum* in view of the growing trade of the town in cotton and grain.

Mint.

63. There is no mint in this State, and British coins are current here.

General condition of state and people

64. As observed elsewhere, the condition of the cultivating and labouring classes, who form the major portion of the population, is fair to good. A series of bad years have carried off their saving; and yet with the assistance rendered by the State in the form of Takavi advances, the cultivators are in a far better position than they were in previous years. Their health was good throughout the year.

65. There was one liquor shop in the village of Khijadia yielding a small revenue. It has now been closed as it was found that the income from this farm was not commensurate with the loss sustained by the cultivators at the

hands of the customers of this liquor shop, who in their inebriation were damaging the standing crops and otherwise causing considerable annoyance to the villagers generally. The village is in a detached place bordering on the Amreli Mahal of the Baroda State. The customers of the liquor shop came from this place, and to this place they went and sought refuge. It was very difficult to bring them to book as the process of obtaining extradition of the offenders from this Mahal was very tedious, and it was never obtained with despatch and promptitude.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance.

66. The year under report as has been shown in previous Chapters was partially a famine year. The total gross revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 93,671 as against Rs. 1,93,329 in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly under head land revenue. The loans received from Government have been excluded from these figures. The outstandings of about Rs. 43,000 of the year under report will be recovered during the current year.

67. In the course of the review of the administration for the last year, the Bombay Government were pleased to observe that the Darbar charges were heavy,and that strict economy should be inforced. During the year the Cheif's and his son Kanathod Wala's Jewais were reduced by 25 per,cent,and those of the Bais by 50 per cent. The Bais though not hard pressed, are clamouring for the restoration of their fall Jewais. This is a matter for future consideration.

68. A sum of Rs. 1,86,232. remains due to Government and Local Funds on account of loans obtained from Government from time to time for administrative purposes. A loan of Rs. 46,979 was obtained during the year under report from Government. The details of the total amount due to Government and Local Funds are as follows;—

Balance of Local Fund loan of Rs. 88,358. obtained in the year 1899 1900	Rs 65.052
Balance of the Government loan of Rs 92,181. obtained in the year 1901-02	74,201
Loan obtained from Government during the year	Rs. 46,979
Total	Rs 1,86,232

69. There are other liabilities incurred by the Chief during his regime to be liquidated. A committee was appointed to inquire and report on such liabilities. The inquiries have been finished and the findings reported to the Political Agent,Sorath Praut. And until his final orders are received, it cannot be

said how much the indebtedness will really amount to.

CHAPTER VI

Vital Statistics.

70. There is a Hospital in Bilkha, and its cost is met by the three Shareholders, namely Azam Naja Wala, Ala Wala and Desa Wala. It is under their control. The Agency Surgeon inspects the Dispensary annually.

71. The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary had not been allowed to hold *post mortem* examinations as he was not a qualified hand. He has since passed in Medical Jurisprudence, and is now allowed to hold *post mortem* examinations.

72. During the year 4,882 out door patients were treated. There is no provision for in-door patients. The Agency Surgeon inspected the Dispensary during the year, and suggested that accommodation for indoor patients should be provided. Arrangements are being made for affording in door treatment. The expenditure of the Dispensary during the year under report was Rs. 1,136 as against Rs. 1,256 in the preceding year, and the daily average was 6,601 as against 6,703 in the preceding year. The decrease in cost and in the daily average was due to the absence of plague and other epidemic diseases.

73. During the year there were 340 births and 196 deaths as against 317 births and 364 deaths in the preceding year. The increase in the birth rate, and the decrease in the death rate afford matter for congratulation. The ratio of births per 1000 of the population was 3.3 as against 3 in the preceding year and that of deaths was 1.9 as against 3.3 in the preceding year.

74. No separate staff is maintained for the registration of births and deaths. The Police Patels are entrusted with the task, and they work under the supervision of the 1st Class Magistrate of this State who now and then checks the registers and sees that registration of births and deaths is properly carried out. No expenditure is incurred on this account.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

75. No new schools were opened during the year under report. There are 10 schools in the *swang* villages of this Taluka as shown in appendix XXV where vernacular is taught. There were 283 pupils receiving instruction during the year as against 289 in the preceding year; and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,372 as against Rs. 1,120 in the preceding year. The night class

opened about two years ago at Kotda for the benefit of the Kunbi boys of neighbouring villages who cannot attend school at day time, has become popular. An average of 20 boys attend the night class daily. There are neither High Schools nor Secondary schools in the swang villages. The schools in these villages are all primary.I have been endeavouring to educate the Kunbi boys more largely than at present.

76. In the towns of Jetpur, Chital and Bilkha in all of which places, this State has shares, Anglo-Vernacular Schools for both boys and girls are established. Here, in these places, it is that one can find material for the spread of education,arts and industries more than in villages populated chiefly by cultivating and labouring classes to whom education is not of much importance as to those who live in towns and who are higher in the scale of civilization and social standing requiring education of the higher kind.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

77. In my last report I alluded to the indebtedness of the Mul-Girasias of this State and expressed a wish that the Encumbered Estates Rules should be applied to their cases. A separate report was then made to the Political Agent Sorath Prant, and the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar was pleased to sanction the application of rules similar to the Encumbered Estates Rules to the following Mul-Girasias'Estates which are under attachment:-

(1) Deria Rukhad Bhima and Mansur Bhima.
(2) Deria Samat Jetsur.
(3) Kamribai.
(4) Laloo Kandha Vira
(5) Loloo Ram Matra.
(6) Laloo Vikamsi Bawa.
(7) Laloo Harsa Dhana's widow Sumdebai.
(8) Laloo Ukarda Naja and Galla Ukarda.
(9) Laloo Vikamsi Pitha.
(10) Laloo Visaman Jiwa.
(11) Wala Mulu Zhankra and Nathoo Jetalsar's guardian Radhabai.
(12) Basia Giga Mansur.

78. Notices have been issued calling upon the creditors of the above Mul-Girasias to submit their accounts within three months. The cases will be inquired into by a committee composed of the Deputy Manager, Nyayadhish and a respectable local merchant, and the debts adjudicated according to the En-

cumbered Estates rules.

79. There have been, since a very long time, pending for solution three important questions namely (1) the farming of the *majmoo* village Dangavador (2) the division of the Chital town lands, and (3) the execution of the Pedla decree against the Jaitani Shareholders. Of these three questions, the first was solved during the year. This is a village *majmoo* (joint) to 10 Shareholders, and this State has a share of 10 pies in the rupee in it. For many years, though the Shareholders were convinced that the joint control and administration had not yielded adequate revenue to the Shareholders, yet some of them were averse to farming the village out, which was the only course under the circumstances left to ensure a fixed income from that village. During the year however this vexed question was solved by the Political Agent by farming it out for 10 years from Samvat 1962 to 1971 for a sum of Rs4025 to one Gabalia Ravat Vagha of Halaria under Bagasara. Now that the village is farmed out, it is hoped that it will bring prosperity to the village and profit to the Shareholders.

80. The division of the Chital town lands has also advanced one step further in that the Jaitanis and Viranis have taken up the two main plots and are earnestly engaged in sub-dividing the plots that have fallen to their shares among themselves. Before the year is out, I am sanguine, this question will have been settled.

81. But the last question stills remains to be solved I mean the execution of the Pedla decree against the Jaitanis. Tne sum due to this State alone according to its share up to date amounts to more than half a lakh of rupees. The debtor Shareholders as yet show no signs of paying up the dues. It is hoped that this matter will also come to a termination in this year.

82. The following statements accompany this report:—

(1) Name of high officials in the Najawala state and Residency officials showing changes in personnel Appendix I.

(2) List of laws in force Appendix II.

(3) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the military force Appendix III.

(4) Do. showing the strength, cost discipline &c. of the Police Appendix IV.

(5) Do. showing the working of the Police Appendix V.

(6) Do. showing the amount of property stolen and recovered Appendix VI.

(7) Do. showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of &c. Appendix VII.

(8) Do. showing the number of offences reported and dealt with Appendix VIII.

(9) Do. showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts Appendix IX.

(10) Do. showing civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed & disposed of Appendix X .

(11) Do. Do. results of applications for execution of decrees. Appendix XI.

(12) Do. Do. Number and results of appeals Appendix XII.

(13) Do. showing the number of persons confined in the Jails &c. Appendix XIII.

(14) Do. showing registration of documents Appendix XIV.

(15) Do. showing the receipts & expenditure on account of registration Appendix XV.

(16) Do. receipt and expenditure of Municipalities Appendix XVI.

(17) Do. showing rainfall Appendix XVII.

(18) Do. showing the prices of staple food grains Appendix XVIII.

(19) Statement showing expenditure on public works Appendix XIX

(20) Do. showing agricultural stock Appendix XX.

(21) Do. showing excise shops &c. Appendix XXI.

(22) Do. showing receipts & disbursement of the Estate Appendix XXII.

(23) Do. showing Medical relief afforded to Appendix XXIII.

(24) Do. Vital statisties Appendix XXIV.

(25) Do. showing particulars as to the schools maintained Appendix XXV.

(26) Do. showing particulars regarding Wards Estate &c Appendix XXVI.

(27) Do. Political relation Form I Appendix XXVII.

(28) Do. Political relation Form II Appendix XXVIII.

I have the honour to be

SIR

Yonr most obedient servant,

H. W. Davis.

Manager Naja Wala state

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the Najawala State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1905—06.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Shiamalji Nanji.	Nyayadhish	1st August 05		These appointments and transfers were made in consiquence of the resignation of the permanent incumbent Mr. Jayachand Raghunath of the Nyayadhish's post.
Chotalal Pragji.	Wahiwatdar	Do		
Rock Esperance.	Fozdar.	Do		

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Najawala State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
The laws in force in British territory are	also in force here. There are no separate	laws enacted for this State.	

JETPUR.
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Najawala State. 1905—1906.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers & men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.							Total cost on account of pay & allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualities			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted, &c.				European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, & education of the Police for the year 1905—06.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade	Total cost	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined degraded, or suspended Departmentaly.	Punished Judicially	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read & write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FOOT POLICE.			35+5 40 Horse								
Fozdar	1	35—0—0	allowance.								
Fozdar	1	30—0—0	30+5 35 Do								
Havaldar...	1	15—0—0	15—0—0								
Naique	1	12—0—0	12—0—0								
Lance Naique	1	10—0—0	10—0—0								
1st Class Constables. ...	8	8—0—0	64—0—0	...	...	...	1	...	14	11	
2nd Do. Do.	8	7—0—0	56—0—0								
MOUNTED POLICE.											
Sawars.	4	25—0—0	100—0—0								
Total.....	25	142—0—0	332—0—0								

JETPUR
18th April 1906

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Najawala State during the year 1905—06.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 6).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	17	21	7	54	7	52	6	46	1	6	85-7	88.1	85.7	88.4	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen, and amount of recoveries in the Najawala State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	12—10—6	769—9—0	7—5—0	550—3—0	57.02	71.49	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial during the year 1905—06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment									Awaiting trial.	Remarks
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total.													
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.						Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 year.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Wala Naja Kala's Estate Offences relating to Property, Person, marriage, Abetment, sheltering accused, kidnapping, Tresspass &c. &c.	0	80	80	11	35	91	50	...	...	7	15	28	0	50	31	...	...	12	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager-
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported & dealt with by the various courts in the Najawala State during the year 1905—06.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt of with,								Persons desposed of.					Persons remainting at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to treal in 1905-06					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence the magistrate	Past year.	Present year	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nyayadhish Court.	24	80	...	54	15	22	...	...	...	91	18	13	50	...	....	10	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

~~Manager~~
Naja' wala State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Najawala State during the year 1905—06.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of Persons & case.														Pending.	Remarks.
		Applications Rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further Enquiry &c. ordered.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Manager's Court.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature & value of original suits filed & deposed of, during 1905-06.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Desposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed prpoerty.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted & compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
Nyayadhish Court.	13	7	36	43	49	50	42	43	7	7	6660-14-8	...	43	...	35	4	2	2	...	...	19	9	15	6903-6-11	63 days	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of,			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish court.	29	1	149—7—0	23	27	6879—9—5	52	28	7029—0—5	51	18	5732—4—0	1	10	1296—11—5	10	...	...	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XII

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	
Manager's Court.	...	4	5	2	5	6	1	6	4	...	873—6—0	882—5—0	....	....	....	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	Y. M. D. 1 month & 12 days,	Y. M. D. 3 months & 20 days.	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in theJails and Lock up in the Najawala State duriug the year 1905-06.

Stations.	No. of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Bilkha	1	4	51	4	55	.97	3.5	11	166·6-1	5.7.	„

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Najawala State, during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JETPUR.
18th April 1906.

Manager.
Naja wala's State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts & expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905-06.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees Realised.	
...	...	... ...	....	...	... ...	... ...	
Total...							
Deduct expenditure...							
Net profit...							

JETPUR
13th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municapalities in the Najawala State during the year 1905-1906.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April. 1905	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March 1906.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
								There is no Swang Municipality in this Taluka.

JETPURE
18th April 1906.

Manager.
Najawala's State

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Najawala State during the year 1905-06.

State.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Najawala State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	24	There is no rain guage in this Taluka, and hence the figures are only approximate.

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains.

Article.	During March (past year)			During March (present year)			Remarks.
Wheat	1	7	0	2	0	0	
Bajri	1	8	0	1	10	0	
Jowari	1	4	0	1	6	0	
Rice	2	1	0	2	4	0	
Gram	1	9	0	1	12	0	
Adad	1	8	0	1	12	0	
Mag	1	12	0	2	2	0	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1905—06.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Bilkha Tank. ...	1925— 8— 4	0— 0— 0	1925— 8— 4	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	1925— 8— 4	
Road repairs. ...	0— 0— 0	289— 9— 9	289— 9— 9	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	289— 9— 9	
School building ...	0— 0— 0	28—10— 6	28—10— 6	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	28—10— 6	
Dispensary ...	0— 0— 0	5—12— 7	5—12— 7	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	5—12— 7	
Wells	0— 0— 0	132—15—10	132—15—10	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	132—15—10	
State buildings. ...	0— 0— 0	507— 0— 9	507— 0— 9	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	507— 0— 9	
	1925— 8— 4	964— 1— 5	2889— 9— 9	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	0— 0— 0	2889— 9— 9	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Najawala State, during the year 1905—06.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
Najawala State.	1905—06	2,229	894	139	727	20	65	21	81	4,095	1,035	0	168	355	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Najawala State during the year 1905—06

Name of State.	Country Spirit		Opium.		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In the swang villages of this State, there are no receipts under " Excise ".

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Estate of Wala

Nature of Demand	Receipts.						
	Demand.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current	Total.				
Opening balance	...	...	...	8,976	20,609		
Land Revenue	136	75,549	75,685	33,173	1,44,612		
Taxes	93	4,078	4,171	3,763	4,039		
Sayer	187	3,959	4,146	3,765	10,296		
Law & Justice	...	1,972	1,972	1,972	1,803		
Education	...	181	181	181	183		
Interest	15	29	44	10	88		
Miscellaneous	44	702	746	1,233	6,002		
Adjustment	...	...	...	37	3		
Deposits	...	...	...	203	...		
Advances & outstandings.	66,305	...	66,305	1,824	25,526		
Debts	...	...	...	40,979	2,282		
Refund and Remission.	...	...	...	4499	301		
Total...	66,780	86,470	1,53,250	1,00,615	2,15,744	...	43,008
Collection during the year.				1,00,615			
Balance (outstanding of the year.)				43,008			
Collection during the previous year.					2,15,744		
Add outstanding of that year.					476		
				1,43,623	2,16,220		

JETPUR
18th April 1906

XXII.

Naja Kala of Bilkha during the year 1904-05 (St. 1961).

Nature of expenditure.	Disbursements.				Remarks.
	Budget estimate.		Actual Expenditure.		
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
Establishment	18,251	18,067	16,330	17,204	
Jail	1,385	2,195	954	673	
Police	10,128	9,946	8822	8,897	
Political	25,302	34,481	12,908	33,027	
Bardashi	520	650	306	401	
Education	2,030	1,361	1,599	1,223	
Agricultural	4,417	3,298	2,518	2,671	
Public works	15,341	12,508	3,243	8,928	
Darbar	52,313	68,112	39,039	66,488	
Pension	3,098	3,006	2,573	2,314	
Municipal	1,300	1,000	1,204	1,000	
Medical	714	721	446	635	
Revenue survey	150	150	150	150	
Miscellaneous	830	1,615	574	1,203	
Adjustment	479	20	478	13	
Refund & Remission	155	8,348	155	8,301	
Debts	2,689	37,122	4,305	36,991	
Advances &outstandings	9,000	5,800	47,538	17,125	
Closing Balance	28,065	17,451	481	8,976	
Total...	1,76,167	2,25,851	1,43,623	2,16,220	

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Najawala State during the year 1905—06.

Dispensary	No. of Patients Treated.		Results of in door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died	Remaining under treatment.			
Bilkha Dispensary	4882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1136—12— 7	66.1	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Najawala State for the year 1905—06.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Romarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	10,366	317	340	23	...	364	196	...	168	3.	3.3	3.3	1.9	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Najawala State for the year 1905—06.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1906.		Daily Average Attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
									Rs. A. P.	
10	10	Vernacular Schools.	289	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	1372-0-0	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Naja wala's State.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing particulars regarding Wards Estate under Agency Management for the Samvat year 1961 (1905—06).

No.	Name of Taluka.	Owner.	Date of assumption of Management.	Causes of assumption of Management.	Authority under which Management was sanctioned.	How managed whether by Government administration or Thandar.	Balance at the end of Samvat 1960		Revenue of the year.	Expenditure of Do.	Balance at the end of Samvat 1961.		Amount of debt if any on the date of assumption of Management	Amount paid upto date in liquidation of debt.		Remaining debt at the end of the year	Remarks.
							Cash	Investments.			Cash	Investment.		Up to the end of the year.	During the year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Wala Naja Kala	15th January 1898	The chief having shown symptoms of a deranged mind.	Under orders from Government.	Government Manager	8,975	...	87,107	9,301	481	...	Amount of debts not yet ascertained.				

JETPUR
18th April 1906

Manager.
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXVII.

POLITICAL RELATION.

FORM I.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money		Estimated population.	No. of schools.	No. of persons being taught.	No of persons Vaccinated.	Prevailing disease.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Expenditure.	Military force.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
		Amount.	Tribute payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Tributory.	6654 3 0 1171 11 6 391 12 0 Rs 8217 10 6	British Gaikwad Junagadh	10,366	10	283	272	Fever small pox cough &c.	1,75,000	1,25,000	,,	Bajri Jwori Cotton, Wheat Tal, Sugar cane, &c.

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

POLITICAL RELATION.

FORM 2.

Name of individual and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position	Caste race or religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How employed	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follow primogeniture or not.	Has male issues or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wala Naja Kala belongs to the Jetpur Kathi family.	Bilkha at present Ahamadnagar.	Control suspended.	Wala Kathi Hindu.	42	Rajkumar College.		No.	No.	Yes.	

JETPUR
18th April 1906.

Manager
Najawala's State.

No. 27 of 1907-08.

From,

ALBERT. W. DIAS, Esquire.

Manager, Najawala's State, Bilkha

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

Sorath Prant.

CAMP JETPUR, Dated 15 th April, 1907.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Estate of Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha for the year ending 31st March 1907. The report as usual covers, for the purposes of revenue administration, the Samvat year 1962, ended 31st October 1906, and for other matters the official year ended 31st March, 1907.

2. The suggestion made by Mr. Hotson, the Superintendent of Managed Estates Kathiawar to alter the financial year being negatived by Government the usual practice is continued.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

3. As mentioned in my previous reports this is a IV Class State; its area is supposed to be about 72 Square miles, and contains a population of 10,366, and about 4000 more are distributed in the Majmoo (joint) towns of Jetpur, Chital, Bilkha and Dangavadar. In Jetpur it has one anna share, in Chital two annas and nine pies, in Bilkha eight annas and in Dangavadar ten pies share. For administrative purposes the State is divided into three districts Chital, Jetpur, and Bilkha, and the 24 villages belonging to this State are distributed under these three districts, each of which is in charge of a Wahivatdar or revenue officer.

4. The gross revenue of the State is Rs. 1,75,000. This State pays tribute to the British Government and the Baroda and Junagadh States. The total tribute payable per annum is as follows:—

British..... Rs. 6654-3-0
Gaikwad..... ,, 1171-11-6
Junagadh..... ,, 391-12-0

Rs. 8217-10-6

5. This State has also to pay the impost called *Udhad* to Junagadh and some private individuals on some villages of this State, and receives in its turn the *Udhad* on certain villages of Junagadh.

6. The name of the chief of this State is Wala Naja Kala; he is of the Wala Kathi caste of Jetpur, and is about 43 years of age. He still continues at Ahmednagar. He was in receipt of a monthly allowance of Rs. 892, which owing to the financial exigencies of the State, was reduced last year by 25 per cent, And brought down to Rs. 669. However during the year under report, it was raised to a round sum of Rs. 750 per mensem. A companion on a pay of Rs. 50 a month is attached to him with two Pattawalas on Rs, 8 each per mensem. The chief has two wives who live at Bilkha and have no issues.

7. The chief has a son by a former wife. His name is Kanthad Wala; He is now about 21 years of age. He resides at Bilkha, and has a companion. He is married to Bai Shri Valbai, a niece of Azam Vajsur Wala of Hadala, and has two daughters.

8. There are other relatives of the Durbar who are in receipt of Jiwais in land and cash. Their number is however being gradually diminished as the principle that the allowances will be continued till the life time of the recepients, and not be continued to their descendants, is applied.

9. The Political Agent Sorath Prant visited Bilkha in November last, and examined the State Treasury and the records of the Nyayadhish.

10. Kumar Shri now Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji of Navanagar was another distinguished visitor to this Kathi town at the base of the Girnar hills.

11. The Agency Surgeon also visited Bilkha during the year, and examined the Dispensary and the sanitary arrangements of the town.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

12. Land revenue settlement has not yet been introduced in this State. The area, therefore, of the State given in the last chapter in square miles is only approximate. During the Durbar time the system called *chokhabhag* was introduced in all the villages of this Taluka with the exception of the Jetpur

Pati. Efforts are being made to introduce the *chokhabhag* system in the latter place; it was only lately that the consent of the cultivators was obtained for introducing the change. In the course of the current year I hope to have it introduced in this Pati.

13. The cultivators of this State are on the whole quite contented with the rates of assessment, and no complaints were received during the year under report against the rates. The cultivators of Thanagalol were the only exception. They petitioned the Manager and prayed for granting some reduction in the rate of *Vero* and share in kind. When the Manager was encamped at Thanagalol, the petitioners' complaints were very carefully enquired into, but no grounds could be found to recommend any reduction in the rate of the *Vero* and the share in kind. The succession of bad years this State, as all others, is passing through, have affected the petitioners to a certain extent, which in their ignorance, they attributed to the deterioration of the soil. The State has not been apathetic towards their sufferings due to bad years, it has remitted the *vero* of the famine year, and taxes in the subsequent bad years were proportionately reduced, and their recovery spread over some years. Thus they have been assisted and set up on their legs again at considerable sacrifice of revenue of the State. The number of wells in this particular village is nearly doubled since the last famine year, and the plough stock is increasing. The lot of the cultivators is very much improved as harassing and unnecessary *Veth* is abolished, all indirect and obnoxious taxes have been removed by the introduction of *Chokhabhag.* All these have made the cultivators of this State as independent as their prototypes in British India, and they stand now in strong relief to the veth-ridden metha-oppressed sullen Khedus generally met with elsewhere.

14. There are no waste lands to speak of in this State, and every inch of culturable land is brought under the plough. Of course there are lands termed as *Padtar* which are fit only for the growth of grass and which may gradually be brought under cultivation by letting them out free of rent for some years as the demand for land increases. At present the demand is not brisk and it is with some difficulty, the lands that are alienated or rather deserted by cultivators are let to others on the same tenure. Any improvement in the demand for land depends on good years and sufficient rainfall. If this is assured, I am quite sanguine that such lands as are now lying waste and useless can be brought under the plough.

15. The lands relinquished and brought under cultivation are shown in the following table.

Lands relinquished and brought under cultivation.

Name of District.	1904—05		1905—06	
	Relinquished.	Brought under Cultivation.	Relinquished.	Brought under Cultivation.
	Acs. Gunthas	Acs. Gunthas	Acs. Gunthas	Acs. Gunthas
Chital ...	90 — 15	90 — 15	213— 2	213 — 2
Bilkha ...	1198— 0	1198— 0	355— 0	355 — 0
Jetpur ...	499— 14	499— 14	547— 2	547 — 2
	1787— 29	1787— 29	1115— 4	1115 — 4

16. It will be seen from the above that all lands relinquished were let to others, and no lands remained waste during the year under report.

17. The land revenue demand and collection made during the year under report with the previous years figures are shown in the following table.

Land revenue— Net demand and collection.

Name of District.	1904–05.		1905–06.	
	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chital ...	23,965	8006	51,380	50,977
Bilkha ...	28,662	16,580	41,175	40,973
Jetpur ...	26,005	11,934	42,719	42,041
Total	78,632	36,520	1,35,274	1,33,991

18. More than one half of the land revenue demand for the year 1904-05 had to be suspended, and the arrears at the end of that year amounted to about Rs. 43,000, which was included in the demand for the year 1905-06, the year under report. The demand therefore for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,35,274 of which a sum of Rs. 1,33,991 was recovered and the arrears left to be recovered at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,286.

19. The arrears of land revenue of the year under report with the corresponding figures of the previous year are given in the table following.

Arrears of land revenue.

Name of District.	At the close of 1904—05	At the close of 1905—06.	Remarks.
	~~Rs.~~	~~Rs.~~	These figures will not exactly tally with the figures given in appendix XXII in as much as they do not include certain arrears which are not taken on the Wahiwati records.
Chital ...	15,959	403	
Bilkha ...	12,082	202	
Jetpur ...	14,870	677	
	42,911	1,282	

20. It will be seen from the above figures that the large amount of arrears left at the end of the year 1904-05, were collected in addition to the demand of the year under report without entailing hard ship. The arrears left at the end of the year 1905-06 is so small that no comment is necessary.

21. As the agricultural prospects of the year under report had considerably improved, no remission of taxation was rendered necessary, and no taccavi advances had to be made Coercive measures were not resorted to in the collection of the land revenue.

CHAPTER III.

(PROTECTION)

22. There are no seperate laws in this State but those that are in force in British territories are adopted here. Legislation.

23. There is no military force in this State. Military force.

24. For some time past the Superintendent of the Jetpur *Majmoo* Police, under whose supervision this State Police, is placed, and myself had been thinking of reorganizing the Police force of this State. After mature consideration it was thought that out of the 4 sowars, 1 sowar might conveniently be reduced, that the horse allowance of Rs. 5, given to the two Fouzdars was indequate and should be raised up to Rs 10 per mensem, that the constables should be divided into three classes instead of two, and that their pay should be increased so that the service may attract a better class of men. There were differences of opinion as regards the rate of horse allowance and the division of the constables into three classes. The matter was decided by the Political Agent Sorath Prant and the force, as reorganized, is as follows:- Police.

Past strength of the force.				Present strength of the force.			
No.	Designation.	Pay.	Total.	No.	Designation.	Pay.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs				
2	Chief constables 35+5=40 30+5=35	75		2	Chief constables 35+10=45 30+10=40	85	
1	Havaldar	15		1	Havaldar	15	
2	Naiques 2+10	22		2	Naiques at Rs. 12 each.	24	
8	1st class constables at Rs. 8 each	64		4	1st class constables at Rs 10 each.	40	
8	2nd class at Rs. 7 each	56		6	2nd class at Rs. 9 each.	54	
4	Sowars at Rs. 25 each.	100		6	3rd class at Rs 8 each.	48	
				3	Sowars at Rs. 25 each.	75	
25			332	24			341

25. The reorganization has not entailed any additional cost which is nearly the same as it was before the introduction of the above changes. It is hoped that the Police force as at present organized would work well.

26. The force is armed with muzzle loading muskets. Fourteen members of the force are able to read and write and the rest are under instruction. The force, assisted as it is by the Village Police, is quite sufficient for the prevention and detection of crimes.

27. The 20 swang villages are divided into two districts. Thanagalol and Najapur, each of which is placed in charge of a chief constable called Fouzdar. Mr. Rock Esperance was in charge of the Thanagalol district where offences are more common than in the Najapur district. Though his hands were full with criminal cases during the year under report Mr. Rock Esperance acquitted himself creditably and well.

28. The Najapur Fouzdar Mr. Ganpatrao Sadashiv having retired on pension from the service of the State, the Police Havaldar Mr. Dhanrajgar, who was working under Mr. Rock Esperance was promoted and given the post of the Najapur Fouzdar. Mr. Dhanrajgar is a smart and capable hand and an old servant of the State. He has seen active service in connection with the apprehension of notorious decoits and run-away prisoners. His promotion to the Fouzdar's post, that is to say from a post carrying a pay of Rs.

15 to that of one carrying a pay of Rs. 30 is a stroke of luck which but very rarely falls to the lot of the members of the subordinate staff, and which Mr. Dhanrajgar well deserved.

29. The cost of the regular Police force for the year under report was the same as last year, viz Rs. 3984 per annum exclusive of contingencies. The ratio of the Police to population is 1 to 414 and the cost comes to Rs. 0-6-0 per head of the population.

30. The following statement shows the working of the Police for the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused covicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (column) 4 & 5		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Najawala's State.	21	18	54	19	52	19	46	14 2 16	6	3	85-1	73-7	88-4	73-7	2 committed to the sessions.

31. The following table shows the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made during the year as compared with the past year.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property. stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Najawala's State.	769-9-0	209-13-9	550-3-0	139-13-7	71-49	66-73	

32. The statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial for the last two years is subjoined.

Description of offences.		1
Number of offences.	Balance from past year.	2
	Committed during the year.	3
	Total.	4
Number of cases disposed of during the past year.		5
Number of cases disposed of during the present year.		6
Number of persons apprehended.		7
Number of persons convicted.		8
Number of persons sentenced.	Imprisonment. simple.	9
	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	10
	Imprisonment & fine. Simple.	11
	Imprisonment & fine. Rigorous.	12
	Fine only.	13
	whipping.	14
	Total.	15
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		16
Number of persons confined being insane.		17
Number of persons died during or before trial.		18
Term of imprisonment.	Under one month.	19
	From 1 to 2 months.	20
	From 2 to 3 months.	21
	From 3 to 6 months.	22
	From 6 to 12 months.	23
	From 1 to 2 years.	24
	From 2 to 3 years.	25
	From 3 to 5 years.	26
	Above 5 years.	27
	Transportation.	28
	Capital punishment.	29
	Awaiting trial.	30
	Remarks.	31
Offences relating to:—Property, Person, Marriage, Rape, Sheltering accused, Public servants &c.		
	Balance from past year.	7
	Committed during the year.	24
	Total.	31
Number of cases disposed of during the past year.		35
Number of cases disposed of during the present year.		20
Number of persons apprehended.		37
Number of persons convicted.		17 | 2 | 19
Number of persons sentenced.	Imprisonment. simple.	...
	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	6
	Imprisonment & fine. Simple.	...
	Imprisonment & fine. Rigorous.	4
	Fine only.	7
	whipping.	...
	Total.	17
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		18
Number of persons confined being insane.		...
Number of persons died during or before trial.		...
Term of imprisonment.	Under one month.	5
	From 1 to 2 months.	1
	From 2 to 3 months.	1
	From 3 to 6 months.	3
	From 6 to 12 months.	...
	From 1 to 2 years.	...
	From 2 to 3 years.	...
	From 3 to 5 years.	...
	Above 5 years.	...
	Transportation.	...
	Capital punishment.	...
	Awaiting trial.	...
	Remarks.	...

33. From the above statements it will be seen that the number of offences committed during the year under report was 18 as against 21 last year and the number of accused arrested was 19 against 54 last year of these 14 accused were convicted 3 acquitted and two committed to the court of Sessions. The percentage of accused arrested was 73.7 as against 85.1 in the preceding year, and that of the accused sent for trial was 73.7 during the year as against 88 4 last year.

34. The percentage of property stolen and recovered was 66.73 as against 71.49 last year. These results are indeed not satisfactory. The Najapur Fouzdar Mr. Ganpatrao, who retired during the year, was an old man and could hardly cope with the work, and, as now in his place there is an experienced and energetic young man, appointed, it is hoped that the results of the Police work will improve.

35. The last statement showing the results of the criminal work disposed of by the Nyayadhish shows that out of 37 persons apprehended 17 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 18 were discharged and 2 committed to the court of sessions. It is satisfactory to note that there were no persons awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Village Police.

36. As modified during the year previous to the year under report there are at present 28 Passaitas on an uniform pay of Rs. 6 each per mensem and 70 land holding Passaitas. There are 16 Police Patels whose pay ranges from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per mensem. The duties of the Passaitas are guarding the Khalavads, escorting the conveyance of treasure and generally assisting the Police in the prevention and detection of crimes. The number of the land holding Passaitas will be gradually reduced and their lands resumed, and in their place Passaitas on the above scale of pay appointed.

Criminal Justice

37. There is only one court besides the court of the Manager, which is presided over by the Nyayadhish. He exercises the powers of a 1st class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears suits up to the value of Rs. 3000.

38. During the year under report the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar made a reference and asked the Manager to inform him as to what Magistrial powers the Nyayadhish of this State exercised, and whether Appeals against his judgment in criminal cases were heard by the Manager. The Judicial Assistant was informed that ever since the State was taken under Management, the Manager was hearing appeals in criminal as well as civil cases against the Judgment, of the Nyayadhish. The matter was however referred by him to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, who decided that appeals against the Nyayadhish's decision in criminal cases should

lie to the court of the Agent to the Governor presided ever by the Judicial Assistant, and not to the Manager's Court.

39. Criminal appeals against the Nyayadhish's Judgment was therefore not accepted by the Manager during the year under report. Likewise the question as to whether civil appeals lie to the court of the Manager, was also referred to and decided that they lie to the court of the Manager.

40. Mr. Nandlal Monji Shah, Deputy Manager, was invested with the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate during the year under report This was found necessary as he has often to make enquiries into many cases of ordinary nature, in which the persons concerned give their statements in a haphazard way without a due sense of responsibility and fearing no consequence. Now he can take stetements on oath which would compel people to give a true and correct statement.

41. The offences reported during the year was correspondingly less than those of last year, viz 24 were reported during the year as against 80 offences in the preceding year. Of these 24 offences 16 were committed by the Police 13 of which were proved, one was not proved and the remaining 2 being cases of rape were committed to the court of Sessions. One of the rape cases was tried and the person concerned was convicted and sentenced. The other case remained pending at the end of the year. The accused of the other offences are yet to be apprehended by the Police.

42. There was no case of decoity during the year under report but there was a case of highway robbery which occured in the " Sim " of Waghania under Junagadh, and in which the postal runner carrying His Majesty's mails and a brahmin were robbed of property worth about Rs. 9 on the 31st August 1906. The Superintendent of the Jetpur Majmoo Police, under whom this State Police is placed, issued orders to the Chief Constable Thanagalol division to investigate and endeavour to bring the offenders to justice, as though the crime had been committed within the limits of his jurisdiction. The Fouzdar of Junagadh within whose jurisdiction the offence was apparently committed, contended that it was committed in this State jurisdiction and that therefore the Thanagalol Fouzdar should be held responsible for bringing the offenders to justice. The Superintendent of Police had therefore to follow the procedure usually adopted in the Agency Police when a dispute arise about the scene of a crime that the Chief Constables of both the Jurisdictions should take such contested cases on their respective crime registers so that none of the disputant Police Fouzdars escape responsibility to

bring the offenders to justice. Hence as already stated that the Thanagalol Fouzdar was directed to take the case on his crime register, and the Political Agent, Sorth Prant, was requested to refer the matter to the Junagadh State so that the Ranpur Fouzdar might also be held responsible for detecting the crime in question.

Civil Justice.

43. At the commencement of the year before last there was a balance of 7 suits and 43 more were admitted making a total of 50 suits of which 43 were disposed of and 7 remained pending at the beginning of the year under report. And suits to the number of 117 were admitted making the record total of 124 suits. The money value of the suits amounted to Rs. 14,410 as against Rs. 6,660 in the preceding year which was more than double the value of the past year's suits. Of these 124 suits, 116 were disposed of leaving 8 suits to be disposed of at the end of the year under report.

44. The income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 1,310 as against Rs. 736 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of suits and the receipts unmistakably indicate the return of normal conditions after years of agricultural depression. There was no delay in the disposal of civil cases.

45. Execution of civil decrees had similarly trebled during the year under report; there were 10 decrees to be executed at the commencement of the year under report and 86 more applications for execution of decrees were admitted which brought the total up to 96 applications for execution of decrees; of these 53 have been executed. The total value of these 96 applications, amounted to Rs. 16,504 and the value of the remaining decrees to be executed amounts to Rs. 12,421. All these decrees related to money suits landed property suits being very rare.

46. Three applications had been made against the decisions of the Nyayadhish in the court of the Judicial Assistant Kathiawar for revision. The Judicial Assistant confirmed the decision of the Nyayadhish in one suit and referred the second to the Manager for recording further evidence and disposing of. In this also the decision of the lower court was confirmed. In the third case, the litigant applied to the Judicial Assistant for transfer of his suit from the file of the Nyayadhish which was refused with strong remarks on the conduct of the applicant. All this shows careful work on the part of the Nyayadhish.

Extradition.

47. No outside demands were made during the year under report on this State for extradition of accused. This State got two accused

surrendered by the Junagadh State and three by the Babra Thana Reciprocity in the matter of extradition was not wanting on the part of the neighbouring States. Of these 5 extraditted persons, three were convicted and two acquitted.

48. The Jail accommodation was, as reported in my last administration report, very limited and the intended improvements were carried out during the year. The Jail building is now quite spacious for the accommodation of prisoners.

49. There were 11 prisoners at the beginning of the year and 15 more had been admitted during the year which brought the total number of prisoners in the Jail to 26 as against 55 in the preceding year. The health and conduct of the prisoners were good throughout the year and there was no mortality.

50. Longer term prisoners are accommodated in British Jails and their cost of maintenance is defrayed from this State Treasury.

Registration. 51. No bonds were registered during the year under report.

Municipal Administration. 52. The Bilkha Municipality is under the direct control of the three Shareholders. During the year under report I was its President and I introduced some much needed reforms in its working. The old cumbrous procedure of preferring bills to the three Shareholders separately was abolished, which has done away with much clerical work and put a stop to the inordinate delay in the defraying of expenditure. The amount provided in the Municipal Budget is now recovered before hand from the three Shareholders and kept in the Treasury of the Shareholder who for the time being happens to be the President of the Municipality and bills are now promptly paid. In order to regulate the work of the Municipality on the above lines some rules were made and brought into force during the year under report a brief summary of which is given below.

(I). The three Shareholders shall become Presidents each in their turn according to their shares in the town, namely, Najawala who has got 8 annas share shall be President for 2 years and the two Shareholders who have 4 annas share each shall be President, for one year each. And expenditure shall be incurred by the President for the time being according to the Budget as sanctioned by all the three Shareholders, and the granting of leave, inflicting fines and making appointments except those of

the Secretary and Inspector shall be made without the consent of the Shareholders by the President and suspension or dismissal of the Secretary or the Inspector shall be made with the consent of all Shareholders.

(2). Appeals against fines or any other matter shall be made to the Municipal Board; and its decision would be final. This Board of appeal means the three Shareholders or their Kamdars or Managers representing the Shareholders.

(3). The President shall supervise the working of the Municipality.

(4). The Budget of the Municipality shall be framed before 1st November of each year and sanctioned by the Shareholders and the year's disbursement accounts shall be submitted by the Municipal Secretary to the Shareholders.

(5). The Secretary and the Inspector should go round the town daily and see that the streets are kept clean and the town is well lighted.

(6). The Hospital Assistant in charge of the Bilkha Dispensary is appointed as the Health Officer and he should in company with Secretary and the Inspector shall inspect the town at least twice a month and point out any defects in the sanitary condition of the town to them, and the Secretary and Inspector shall act according to the Health Officer's advice. Should the Health Officer desire to bring to the notice of the President any matter connected with sanitation, he should make a report to the President.

(7). Contracts will be given to remove the town sweepings which would be deposited in a place fixed for the purpose far removed from the town so that the public health may not suffer on that account.

(8). Drains, privies, etc. shall be kept clean and no discharges from them shall be allowed to defile the roads and in case of any violation of this by the public it shall be promptly brought to the notice of the individuals concerned with a view to prevent such a violation, and notices shall be served on such individuals to remove the causes of complaint within a specified time failing which, they will be attended to by the Municipality and the cost charged to the persons concerned.

(9). The Municipal Secretary is empowered to inflict fines up to annas 4 and appeals against them would lie to the President for the time being. The President has the power to remit or enhance the fines.

(10). Though the Shareholders have no jurisdiction over the town they can recover the fines and the charges mentioned in para 8 direct without reference to the Thandar.

(11). In case of the breaking out of any epidemic diseases the extra expenditure shall be sanctioned by all the Shareholders.

(12). The Budgeted amount of expenditure shall be paid by the Shareholders before hand according to their shares, to the President. The amount under the seal of the Municipal Secretary shall be kept in the President's Treasury and the balance verified from time to time by the President.

(13). Payments shall be made by the Municipal Secretary in the presence of an Officer under the President and no money shall be taken out before bills are sanctioned for payment.

(14). Bids for all contracts shall be taken by the Municipal Secretary in the presence of an official under the President, and they are subject to the President's sanction.

53. The cost of the Municipality was Rs. 1700 during the year under report as against Rs. 2406 last year of which one half was paid by this State and the other half by Azam Alawala and Desawala. The Jetpur Municipality is under the direct supervision and control of the Jetpur Taluka Court and its cost is met from the contribution levied by the Court on the Shareholders according to their shares in the town.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

54. The total land sown under different crops was the same as last year viz. about 33,300 acres. During the year under report the acreage under cotton and wheat had some what decreased while more lands had been utilized for Jowari and Bajri. The lands under sugar-cane had decreased during the year only 84 acres of land were under this crop, as compared with 111 acres in the previous year. It is regrettable that the growing of this valuable crop is going out of favour on account of the risks involved notwithstanding the reduction granted in the rates charged some years ago. The cultivators are shy of this crop as it is more likely to be damaged than other crops. Efforts shall however be made to resuscitate the growing of this crop by the offer

of consessions to growers in cases of damage by diseases or by any other unavoidable causes.

55. There are at present 545 wells in this State of which 411 are *Kacha* and 134 *Packa*. About 29 of these wells are used for drinking purposes only and the remainder for irrigation. As the finances of the State improve some allotment will be made year by year for building the *Kacha* wells.

56. There is an irrigation tank at Bilkha constructed in the last famine at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,25,000. The catchment area of this tank is so small that it seldom fills to its full capacity and unless there is an extraordinary rainfall the water in the tank rises only to about 12 feet, which, as mentioned in my previous reports, is quite insufficient to irrigate about even 40 acres of land.The estimated irrigable area under this tank is more than 1000 acres to irrigate which main and branch *dhoriias* have been constructed at a large expense but they are lying useless for want of water: As it is the water is used for irrigation, and the receipts from the water rates during the year were only sufficient to meet the maintenance charges of the tank.

57 The rainfall, on which so much depends in a purely agricultural country, was about 33 inches during the year under report which is a little above average and nearly double that of the preceding year's rainfall. It was uniform throughout the State, the weather was fairly good and there were no frosts and no crop diseases.

58. There was sufficient labour for the labouring classes and fair wages from 4 to 6 annas per day for unskilled labour prevailed during the year under report.

59. The high prices of food grains and food pulses which were prevailing in the previous year fell considerably during the year under report as the following table shows:—

Statement showing the prices of food grains.

Article.	During March (past year) per maund			During March (present year) per maund			
	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	
Wheat	2	....	...	1	12	...	
Bajri	1	10	...	1	2	...	
Jowari	1	6	....	...	12	...	
Rice	2	4	...	2	8	...	
Gram	1	12	...	1	10	...	
Adad	1	12	...	1	2	...	
Mag	2	2	...	1	2	...	

60. With the exception of the commodity rice the fall in prices was general and appreciable. The staple articles of food of the population of this State is Jowari and Bajri, and the slight rice in the price of rice can be passed without notice as it is an article consumed by the middle and higher classes who can well afford to bear the increase in the price of rice with equanimity.

61. The efforts reported in my last administration report to grow Babul trees in specific are as were continued during the year under report.

62. The State garden at Bilkha had been farmed out, but as it suffered much owing to scanty rainfall and insufficient water in wells during the time the garden was in the possession of the ijardar who aggravated the mischief done by natural causes by his negligence, the garden was taken under the State supervision during the year under report. The garden was forthwith entrusted to the Deputy Manager, Mr. Nandlal Monji Shah, whose Head Quarters is at Bilkha and who is the head of the Treasury Department of the State. He took possession of the garden in June last and immediately set to work. There were not sufficient number of bullocks and implements and therefore two pieces of the garden land had to be farmed out for that season only. Sanction for the initial outlay required for purchasing bullocks and implements and other things was subsequently accorded by the Political Agent Sorath Prant. The Deputy Manager with commendable energy has now not only improved the garden in all possible ways within so short a time but has added to the area of the garden by bringing under cultivation the bed of the little tank situated on the side of the garden and enclosing it by a hedge so as to make the tank look like a part of the garden itself. This has added to the attractiveness of the garden and increased its usefulness.

63. Many fruit trees have withered and more are likely to follow their fate. The Deputy Manager however assures that he will endeavour to plant new fruit trees in their places in the current season.

64. While the ferns, flower plants, and the little paths in the garden are carefully tended and looked after so as to add to the attractiveness of the garden as a pleasure resort, the Deputy Manager has not neglected the economical side of the garden, but has been endeavouring to grow cotton, wheat, tul and other paying crops in the outlying grounds of the garden and gradually make it selfsupporting though not a revenue yielding concern. Whatever may be the measure of success achieved by the Deputy Manager during the year under report in raising the above crops there can be no two opinions as regards his sincerety and determination to improve the garden in every possible way and make it its former self.

65. As regards trade and manufacture this State like many others in Kathiawar is quite behind the times. A purely agricultural country as it is there are no manufactures worth noticing. The trade of the State consists in grains and cotton, the latter of which is ginned in local factories and exported. This State, as mentioned in previous reports is made up of villages scattered over a wide area and no two of them can be found situated side by side without being divided up by territories of other States. There are no swang towns and no capital to the State. The town of Bilkha which belongs to three Shareholders and where the Durbar relatives and the Kumar reside is under the Jurisdiction of the Taluka Court and the other towns in which this State has shares are also under its jurisdiction. The 20 villages which exclusively belong to this State, are, as stated before divided up by conflicting jurisdictions of other States. If trade and manufactures are to be encouraged and extended and if the village roads are to be repaired and metalled in order to stimulate traffic and render the village, easily accessible, and the transit of the village produce to neighbouring towns easier and cheaper, there should in my opinion, be appointed a tribunal with powers to open up roads leading to all villages belonging to various States and apportion the cost among them. There is the Taluka Court exercising jurisdiction over majmoo places; but the Court's powers are limited, and, as at present constituted, the Court is quite incompetent to undertake any such work. Unless something is done in this respect, the country shall have to remain as primitive as it was half a century ago, because individual efforts would not avail nor the States within themselves can ever agree to take concerted action in this regard, and outward pressure is therefore the only alternative.

Post Office.

66. There is a branch Post Office in only one of the *swang* villages of this State-Mota-Kotda, and other villages are reached by postal runners. In the towns of Jetpur and Chital there are combined Post and Telegraph offices. At Bilkha, where there is a Post Office only, a telegraph office is very necessary in view of the growing trade in cotton and grains.

Public Works.

67. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 4017 was spent on public works as compared with Rs. 3311 last year. No new works were undertaken exept a small room which was added to the State Utara at Jetalsar at a cost of Rs. 207, aud the balance was spent on road repairs on improvements of the existing State buildings and on wells. The works done at Bilkha were executed under the supervision of the Deputy Manager who had spared no pains to see that the works were executed as economically as possible.

Mint.

68. Coins are not minted in this State but British coins are current.

General condition of State & people.

69. During the year under report weather conditions proved fair to good and the rainfall was ample. There were no epidemic diseases of any kind and the public health was good. There was plenty of labour to the labouring classes, and good wages were ruling throughout the year. The brith rate had increased and the death rate was comparatively low. There was considerable imporvement in the agricultural prospects and the agricultural stock increased by nearly 7 per sent.

70. In the previous chapter reference has been made to the industrial enterprize which is purely agricultural, there being no other industry in this State.

71. In this State neither the labouring classes nor the cultivators emigrate to foreign lands. The middle classes-Banias, Luhanas and Brahmins-do emigrate to places such as Burma, Ceylon, South Africa in quest of wealth, carry on trade there as retail dealers, or as clerks, brokers and commission agents, and return to their homes after some years with their earnings. This is the special feature of the times and this spirit is steadily growing in favour as people who can afford to leave their homes, quietly do so and embrace the opportunity to become richer and happier by going to these places than they could ever hope to become if they remain tied to their homes. They go even to such distant lands as Zanzibar, Uganda, and Mauritious where trade is so extensive and profits are so large that by sorjourning for a few years there they accumulate sufficient money and return to their native land and live a life of easiness and usefulness. This spirit of travel is gradually permeating the lower classes too and now even washerman, carpenters, barbers of Kathiawar can be found in such places plying there trade. As a rule the people over here are not addicted to drinking liquor; and their frugal labits and thrifty nature, their simple wants and industry and enterprize stand in good stead for them, and they compete successfully with foreigners in their own lands. Their emigration to lands such as these is a distinct benefit to the States to which they belong in as much as they return to their homes spend their earnings on erecting buildings and otherwise lay them out on starting businesses and thus stimulate the trade of their native lands. Had it not been for the emigrant Memons and Boras who are the foremost to go to foreign lands unfettered as they are by any religious scruples the towns of Jetpur, Bilkha, Dhoraji, to mention a few—would be nowhere and their present prosperous condition in regard to trade, material condition of the people, and what industry there is, are mainly due to this spirit of enterprize and emigration to foreign lands.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

72. The year under report as has been shown in previous chapters is on the whole a good one. The total gross revenue was Rs. 1,75,624 as against Rs. 1,34,650 in the preceding year and the gross expenditure amount to Rs. 1,15,429 as against Rs. 91,301 in the preceding year. The arrears of revenue at the end of the year was Rs. 1286 as compared with Rs. 43,008 at the end of the preceding year.

73. The receipts increased under all the heads of revenue. The figures speak for themselves and I need not dilate on their bearing on the finances of the State and the material condition of its people.

74. During the year under report no loan was obtained from Government. The interest accrued on the Government and Local Fund loans was paid, and though there had been sufficient balance in the State Treasury no instalement was paid towards the repayment of the principal loans as it was thought prudent to reserve sufficient funds in hand in case the next year proved a bad one and not be forced to fly to Government aid to tide over it. I may however be permitted to mention here that as soon as the prospects of 1906–07 (St 1963) were assured a sum of Rs. 61180 was paid towards the repayment of the Government loan. This will be shown in the next year's returns as the payment was made after the close of the year covered by this report,

75. The total amount due to Government and Local Funds is as follows;—

Balance of the Government loan obtained from time to time up to the end of December 1905..... Rs.	1,21,180
Balance of the Local Fund loan of Rs. 88,388 —	65,051
Total Rs.	1,86,231

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics

76, There is a Hospital at Bilkha which is maintained at the cost of the three Shareholders. During the year under report the supervision and control of the Hospital was handed over to the Shareholders. The Agency Surgeon only inspects the Hospital and the sanitary arrangements of the town once a year, and gives his advice.

During the year under report he inspected the Dispensary and the town and his remarks were on the whole satisfactory. He had recommended that

indoor relief should be afforded to patients in the Dispensary and that attempts should be made to prevent sub-soil soakage at some places in the town. These are being attended to.

77. During the year under report 4,707 patients were treated as against 4882 last year and the daily average was 62.9 as against 66.01 in the preceding year. The cost of the Dispensary was Rs. 1180 as against Rs. 1250 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of patients treated and the cost of the Dispensary is owing to the absence of plague during the year under report.

78. During the year 220 persons were vaccinated as against the same number last year.

79. There were 389 births during the year as against 340 in the preceding year, and 204 deaths as against 196 last year. The birth rate comes to 37.5 per 1000 of the population as against 32.8 last year, and the death rate was slightly above that of the preceding year viz 19.7 against 18.9 last year per 1000 of the population. These figures show steady improvement in the health of the public.

80. No seperate staff is maintained for registration of births and deaths the work is entrusted to the Police Patels and the Nyayadhish supervises the work, checks the registers now and then and sees that the work is properly and correctly carried out.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

81. No new schools were opened during the year under report. There are 10 Vernacular Schools in the Swang Villages of this State as shown in appendix XXV. There were 307 boys during the year under report as against 283 last year showing an increase of 24 boys and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,533 against Rs. 1372 ~~last year~~ in the preceding year. The night school opened at Mota-Kotda under this State for the benefit of the *Kunbi* boys of the neighbouring villages who cannot afford to attend school at day time has proved a success as the number of boys taught at night is increasing.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

82. The committee appointed to enquire and settle the liabilities of the indebted Mul-Girasias of this State according to the Encumbered Estates rules report that there were in all 20 cases out of which 10 have been disposed of, and of the remaining 10 cases 5 were against the Kotda Girasias who requested and obtained permission to settle their cases within themselves amicably.

Summonses were served on others. The long delay in the disposal of these cases was partly due to the parties asking frequent postponements and partly to their blind obstinacy in evading the serving of summonses as they would appear to be under the impression that the application of the spirit of the Encumbered Estates rules is inimical to their interests. The committee are having a very trying time of it; it is hoped that they would soon finish the work.

83. During the year under report the division of the Chital town lands was carried through to the satisfaction of all the Shareholders concerned.

84. During the year the question of the execution of the Pedla decree against the Jaitani Shareholders advanced a step further. The debtor Shareholders are still obstinate and have not paid any thing yet. It is hoped that this matter will engage the early attention of the Political Agent, Sorath Prant.

85. The following statements accompany this report.

Appendix I. Name of high officials in the Najawala State and Residency officials showing changes in personal.

Appendix II. List of laws in force.

Do. III. Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the military force.

Do. IV. Showing the strength, cost and descipline of the Police.

Do. V. Showing the working of the Police.

Do. VI. Showing the amount of property stolen and recovered.

Do. VII. Showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of &c.

Do. VIII. Showing the number of offences reported and dealt with.

Do. IX. Showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by criminal Courts.

Do. X. Showing civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Do. XI. Showing the results of applications for execution of decrees.

Do. XII. Showing the number and results of appeals.

Do. XIII. Showing the number of persons confined in the Jail &c.

Do. XIV. Showing the registration of documents.

Do. XV. Showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration.

Do. XVI. Showing receipts and expenditure of municipalities.

Do. XVII. Showing rainfall.

Do. XVIII. Showing the prices of staple food grains.
Do. XIX. Showing expenditure on public works.
Do. XX. Showing agricultural stock.
Do. XXI. Showing excise shops &c.
Do. XXII. Showing receipts and expenditure of the State.
Do. XXIII. Showing Medical relief afforded.
Do. XXIV. Vital statistics.
Do. XXV. Showing particulars as to the schools maintained.
Do. XXVI. Showing particulars regarding Wards Estate.
Do. XXVII. Political relation Form I.
Do. XXVIII. Do. Do. Form II.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. Dias.

Manager

Wala Naja Kala's Estate.

Printed at the Kagdi Parshotam Parmanand's "Liberal Laxmi" Press-Rajkot.

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the Najawala State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1906—07.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

H. W. Dias.
Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Najawala State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
The Laws in force in British Territory are also in force here.			

JETPUR.
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Najawala State, 1906–07.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...														
Total ...														

JETPUR.
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year 1906-07.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Foot Police.											
Fozdars ...	2	35+10 / 30+10	85	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Havaldar	1	15	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Naiks ...	2	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1 st class constables	4	10	40	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	
2 nd Do. ...	6	9	54	...	....	....	2	1	6	...	
3 rd Do. ...	6	8	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Mounted Police.											
Sowars ...	3	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	24		341 × 12=4092	1	2	...	3	2	14	...	

The scale of pay entered in this statement came into force from 1st November 1906, hence the actual expenditure at this rate would not tally with the figure entered in the report which has been arrived at according to the old scale.

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPNEDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Najawala State during the year 1906-1907.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wala Naja Kala.	21	18	54	19	52	19	46	16	6	3	85-1	73-7	88-4	73.7	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Najawala State during the year 1906—07.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wala Naja Kala.	769-9-0	209-13-9	550-3-0	139-13-7	71.49	66.73	

JETPUR.
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Najawala State, during the year 1906—07.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment									Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences relaiting to:- Property Person Marriage Arms act Rape Sheltering accused Public servants &c. &c.	7	24	31	35	20	37	19	...	6	...	4	7	...	17	18	...	...	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JETPUR

15th April 1907.

Manager,

Najawala's State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Najawala State during the year 1906-07

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1906-07.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nyayadhish Court.	80	24	10	19	3	5	...	...	91	37	18	...	17	2	...	...	

JETPUR.
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Najawala State, during the year 1906-07.

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons,	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manager has got no appellate powers in criminal matters.

JETPUR

15th April 1907.

Manager,

Najawala's State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed & disposed of during the year 1906—07

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remakrs.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No of Suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									y. m d.	
Nyayadhish Court.	7	7	43	117	50	124	43	116	7	8	14,410-0-2	1	116	...	89	23	2	3	...	5	86	13	12	14,018-6-2	0-2-3	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Najawala State.	1	10	1296-12-5	27	86	15207-11-11½	28	96	16504-7-5½	18	53	4082-9-5½	10	43	12421-13-11	43	...	...	

JETPUR.
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeal in Civil Suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Nayayadhish Court.	4	...	2	3	6	3	6	...	...	3	882-5-0	885-4-0	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	0-3-20	...

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Najawala State during the year 1906-07.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year				
Bilkha Jail.	1	11	15	55	26	3.5	3.7	1	180-3-7	22-5	...

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

H. C. Dias.
Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Najawala State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Najawala State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XV.

statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1906-07.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Najawala State during the year 1906—07.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
								There is no Swang Municipality in the Taluka.

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Najawala State.

Stations.	April 190 .	May 190 .	June 190 .	July 190 .	August 190 .	Septem-ber 190 .	October 190 .	Novem-ber 190 .	Decem-ber 190 .	January 190 .	February 190 .	March 190 .	Total.	Total of the past year	Average of the past 5 years.	Remarks.
																There is no rain guage in this Taluka.

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

F. W. Dias.
Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Articles.	During March (past year.)			During March (present year)			Remarks.
Wheat. ...	2	...	...	1	12	...	
Bajri. ...	1	10	...	1	2	...	
Juwari. ...	1	6	...	...	12	...	
Rice. ...	2	4	...	2	8	....	
Gram. ...	1	12	...	1	10	...	
Adad. ...	1	12	...	1	2	...	
Mag. ...	2	2	...	1	2	...	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager;
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year.

Description of works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Bilkha Tank.	...	83	83	...	...	...	83
Jetalsar Uttara room.	208	...	208	...	...	...	208
Jetpur Uttara Stable.	499	...	499	...	...	...	499
Road Repairs.	...	597	597	...	...	...	597
School buildings.	...	35	35	...	...	...	35
Hospital.	...	8	8	...	...	...	8
Wells.	...	511	511	...	...	...	511
State buildings.	...	2076	2076	...	...	...	2076
Total Rs.	707	3310	4017	...	...	...	4017

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Najawala State for the year 1906-07.

District.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Najawala State.	1906-07	2375	991	165	785	24	67	23	100	5010	1096	...	178	371	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Najawala State during the year 1906—07.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In the Swang villages of this State, there is no receipt under, "Excise."

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the Najawala State

RECEIPTS.

	Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
		Arrear	Current.	Total.				
	Opening balance.	...	481	481	481	8976	...	...
1	Land Revenue.	...	128462	128462	128462	233173	...	...
2	Taxes.	...	4264	4264	4264	3763	...	...
3	Sayed.	...	7024	7024	7024	3765	...	...
4	Law and Justice.	...	1389	1349	1349	1972	...	...
5	Education.	...	131	131	131	181	...	...
6	Interest.	...	25	25	25	10	...	...
7	Miscellaneous.	...	895	895	895	1233	...	...
8	Adjustment.	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
9	Deposit.	...	270	270	270	203	...	...
10	Advances and outstanding.	43008	18145	18145	18145	1824	4333	...
11	Loan.	...	6000	6000	6000	40979	...	...
12	Refund.	...	9022	9022	9022	4499	...	...
		43008	176108	219116	17618	100615	4333	
	Balance (outstanding of previous year.)	...	...	...	...	43008		
	Total.				176108	143623		

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

during the year 1905-06 Samvat 1962.

DISBURSMENTS.

	Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual expenditure.		Remarks.
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
1	Establishment.	18403	18251	17895	16330	
2	Jail.	1385	1385	1604	954	
3	Police.	11118	10128	9997	8822	
4	Political.	27759	25202	27381	12908	
5	Bardashi.	470	520	430	306	
6	Education.	1800	2030	1531	1599	
7	Agriculture.	4310	4426	2731	2518	
8	Public Works.	3436	15820	4018	3243	
9	Darbar charge.	40389	52488	39265	39039	
10	Dharmada Pension &c.	3798	3098	3790	2573	
11	Municipal.	1000	1300	850	1204	
12	Medical.	757	714	830	446	
13	Revenue Survey.	300	150	264	150	
14	Miscellaneous.	760	835	415	574	
15	Adjustment.	...	...	....	476	
16	Refund Remissions.	100	75	4429	155	
17	Debts.	4284	2680	15168	4305	
18	Advances & outstandings.	4000	9000	2996	47538	
19	Deposit.	122	...	439	...	
20	Closing Balance.	17224	28065	42075	481	
	Total.	141415	176167	176108	143623	

Manager,

Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Bilkha State during the year 1906—07.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Bilkha.	4707	...	...	...	...	...	1179-8-7	62-9	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Najawala State for the year 1906—07

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Najawala State.	10366	340	389	49	...	196	204	8	...	32.8	37 5	18 9	19.7	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintainted by the Najawala State for the year 1906—07

No. of schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools	Secondary.	Primary.	
10	10	Primary School.	283	307	...	...	...	...	1533-0-0	

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing particulars regarding wards Estate under Agency Management for the Samwat year 1962 (1906-07).

No.	Name of Taluka.	Owner.	Date of assumption of Management.	Causes of assumption of Management.	Authority under which Management was sanctioned.	How managed whether by Government Administrations or Thandar.	Balance at the end of samvat 1961		Revenue of the year.	Expenditure of Do.	Balance at the end of Samvat 1962.		Amount of debt if any on the date of assumption of management.	Amount paid upto date in liquidation of debt.		Remaining debt at the end of the year.	Remarks.
							Cash.	Investments.			Cash.	Investment.		Upto the end of the year	During the year under report,		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Wala Naja Kala.	15th January 1898.	The chief having shown symptoms of a deranged mind.	Under orders from Government.	Government Manager.	8975	...	142187	115429	42075	...	Amount	of debt s not y et	ascertained.		

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXVII.

POLITICAL RELATION.

Form I.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money		Estimated population.	Number of Schools.	Number of persons being taught.	Number of persons Vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	Principle articles of production manufactures and mines.
		Amount.	Tribute payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Tributory.	6654 3 0 1171 11 6 391 12 0 Rs.8217 10 6	British Gaikwad Junagadh.	10366	10	307	220	Fever small pox cough&c	1,75,000	1,25,000	...	Bajri, Jowari, Cotton wheat, Tul, Sugar-cane &c.

JETPUR
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

POLITICAL RELATION.

Form II.

Name of individual and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Coste race or relegion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follow primogeniture or not.	Has male issues or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wala Naja Kala; he belongs to the Jetpur Wala Kathi family.	Bilkha (At present Ahmadnager).	(control suspended) 4th class chief.	Wala Kathi Hindu.	42	Raj Kumar College.	Resides at Ahmadnagar under control.	No.	No.	Yes.	Control suspended and the State is under Agency management.
Kanthad Naja.	Do.	Heir	Do.	21	Do.					
Mr. A. W. Dias.	Rajkot.	Apparent manager.	~~chrition~~ Christian	57	knows English.					

JETPUR,
15th April 1907.

Manager,
Najawala's State.

No. 12 of 1908-09.

From,

ALBERT W. DIAS,

Manager, Wala Naja Kala

State, Bilkha

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT.

Sorath Prant.

JETPUR, Dated 13th April, 1908.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Estate of Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha for the year ending 31st March 1908. The report, as usual, covers for the purposes of revenue administration the Samvat year 1963 ended 31st October 1907, and for other matters the official year ended 31st March 1908.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

2. As mentioned in my previous reports, this is a IV class State; its area is about 72 square miles; and it contains a "Swang" population of 10366 souls, and about 4000 more distributed in the "majmoo" towns of Jetpur, Bilkha, Chital and Dangavadar. In Jetpur this State has one anna share; in Chital two annas and nine pies; in Bilkha eight annas; and in Dangavadar ten pies share. This State is divided into three districts—Chital, Jetpur and Bilkha—and the 20 "Swang" and 4 "majmoo" villages are distributed under these three districts, each of which is in charge of a Wahivatdar or Revenue officer.

3. The gross revenue of this State is about Rs 1,75,000. This State pays tribute to the British Government and the Baroda and Junagadh States. The total tribute payable annually is as follows:—

British	Rs.	6654-3-0
Gaikwad	,,	1171-11-6
Junagadh	,,	391-12-0
Total	Rs	8217-10-6

4. There is nothing more to be mentioned as regards the members of the Durbar than what has been mentioned in my previous reports. During the year, under report, Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala was, at your suggestion to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar as to the desirability of the Kumar receiving some instruction in the administrative work, directed to attend daily my office. He commenced his attendance from the 20th July 1907, and a report was submitted to you under my letter No. 259 dated the 13th January 1908, showing the result which was not very satisfactory owing to the Kumar's frequent absense from Jetpur. I took the Kumar out with me into the Districts, and gave him an idea as to how Nimtana is taken of the Khala, and how the Ganj is measured. He seemed to take some interest in the work.

5. The Political Agent Sorath Prant visited Bilkha in February last and examined the State Treasury and the records of the Nyayadhish. His presence there was taken advantage of by the three shareholders to settle some important questions as regards providing a suitable building for accommodating the English School at Bilkha, building a compound wall for the Vernacular School &c. He also distributed prizes to the pupils of the English and Vernacular Schools.

6. The Agency Surgeon also visited Bilkha and inspected the Dispensary and the sanitary condition of the town.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

7. As mentioned in my previous reports the Land Revenue settlement has not been introduced in this State. The area given in square miles in the last Chapter is only an approximate one. In my last report mention was made as to the efforts that were being made to introduce the "Chokhabhag" system in the Jetpur Pati; where the wahiwat was in "melabhag" unlike other villages of this State. During the year under report the "Chokhabhag" system was introduced in this Pati with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

8. The cultivators of this state are on the whole contented with the rates of assessment, and no complaints were received during the year under report against the rates. The cultivators of Kotda were the only exception. They petitioned to have some reduction in the rate of Vero and share in kind for certain alleged reasons. After a thorough inquiry into the matter they were convinced that the rate of Vero and share in kind were not unreasonable, and that their poor condition was due to neglect on their part to property till their lands which, if carefully attended to, would give them a better outturn. I have therefore directed that special attention should be paid to see that their lands are properly and timely ploughed so as to be in a fit condition for sowing when the time arrives.

9. There are no waste lands in this State. As often happens in places where there is no fixity of tenure, about 1068 acres of land were relinquished and relet to others during the year under report as against, 115 acres reliquished and relet in the preceding year.

10. The land revenue demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 158,723 as against Rs. 135,274 in the preceding year; and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,57,101 as against Rs. 1.33,991 in the previous year. The ar rears of land revenue remained outstanding at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1622 as against Rs. 1286 last year.

11. As the agricultural prospects improved considerably owing to timely and sufficient rainfall, remission of taxation was rendered unnecessary.

CHAPTER III.

(PROTECTION)

Legislation.

12. There are no separate laws in this State, but those that are in force in British territory are adopted here.

Military force.

13. There is no military force in this State.

Police.

14. The strength of the Regular Police force, as shown in appendix IV was 24, and its cost was Rs. 4092 per annum exclusive of contingencies. The ratio of the Police to population is 1 to 414. The force, is armed with muzzle loading muskets, and, assisted as it is by the Village Police, is quite sufficient for the prevention and detection of crimes.

The following statement shows the working of the Police for the year under report as compared with the previous year (Appendix V).

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4 & 5)		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Najawala's State	18	19 1 20	19	19	19	19	14 2 16	17	3	2	73·7	89·5	73·7	89·5	

15. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recoveries made during the year as compared with the previous year (Appendix VI):

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property. stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8
Najawala's State.	209-13-9	150-10-3	139-13-7	8-2-0	66-63	5-64	

16. The statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial for the two years is subjoined (Appendix VIII).

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confind being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprison-ment.		Imprison-ment & fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		Remark.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences regarding:- Property, Person, Arms act, Cruelty to animals, Postal act, Marriage &c	0	30	30	20	19	27	18	....	8	2	2	6	...	18	9	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

17. From the first statement it will be seen that the number of offences committed during the year under report was 20 as against 18 last year, and the number of accused arrested was 19 as against 19 last year. Of these 17 were convicted, 2 acquitted, and one committed to the court of Sessions. The percentage of accused arrested was 89.5 as against 73.7 last year, and that of the accused sent for trial was 89.5 as against 73.7 last year.

18. From the second statement it will be seen that the percentage of property stolen and recovered was 5.64 as against 66.73 last year.

19. The last statement showing the results of the noncognizable and cognizable cases disposed of by the Nyayadhish shows that out of 27 persons apprehended in connection with 30 offences, 18 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 9 were acquitted or discharged.

Village Police.

20. The strength of the village Police remained unchanged during the year under report.

Criminal Justice.

21. There is in this State one court besides the court of the Manager, which is presided over by the Nyayadhish. He exercises the powers of a 1st class Magistrate in criminal matter, and hears suits up to the value of Rs. 3000.

22. There were no cases of dacoity or any other violent crimes committed during the year under report.

Civil Justice.

23. At the commencement of the year, under report, there were 8 suits pending disposal, and 65 more suits were filed during the year, thus bringing up the total of suits filed during the year to 73 suits, of which 70 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 6661 were disposed of, and 3 remained pending at the end of the year under report.

Extradition.

24. During the year two persons were extradited from Agency jurisdiction, and tried and acquitted. No outside demands were made during the year under report on this State for extradition of accused.

Jail.

25. The Jail accommodation for prisoners of this State is quite sufficient. During the year the health of the prisoners was throughout good.

Registration.

26. No document were registered during the year under report.

Municipal Administration.

27. The Bilkha Municipality is under the direct control of the three shareholders, and its total cost during the year under report to this State was Rs. 1025 as against Rs. 850 last year. The strength of the Municipal staff was the same as last year.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

28. The total area of land sown under different crops during the year under report was about 38,086 acres as against 33,300 acres last year, thus showing an increase of 4786 acres more sown. It is unnecessary for me here to refer in detail the acreage under which each crop was sown, but suffice it to say that more lands were utilized for the staple crops such as wheat, Bajri, Jowari, cotton &c., during the year than in the preceding year. It is gratifying to note that the acreage under sugar-cane also increased some what; it was 110 acres during the year as against 84 acres last year.

29. During the year under report two new wells were sunk-one in Najapur, and the other in Nawania; and three old kacha wells were built. Thus the total number of wells at the end of the year was 547 of which 411 are kacha and 136 are packa.

30. There was some water available in the Bilkha Tank during the year. The cultivators of Bandhala raised Methi and wheat using the Tank water, and the State realized about Rs. 125 as water rates, besides the indirect income derived from the crops so raised in the shape of Vaje. All told the receipts could barely cover its maintenance charges. The tank, as has been mentioned in my previous reports has not come up to the expectations formed of it, and remains a productive work in name only.

31. The rainfall during the year was 23 inches as against 33 inches last year.

32. There was sufficient labour for the labouring classes and fair wages prevailed during the year.

Garden.

33. The garden at Bilkha is making good progress under the supervision of the Deputy Manager. During the year under report the garden receipts

amounted to Rs. 991 and the expenditure to Rs. 1321. The Prant officer while sanctioning the garden Budget Estimate for the year 1907-08 expressed a wish to see the garden personally, which he did when encamped at Bilkha during February last. He was very much pleased with the appearance of the garden, and with the way it has been managed by the Deputy Magager Mr. Nandlal M. Shah. As I had observed in my covering letter forwarding the above Budget Estimate, it is obvious that had it not been for the care and trouble taken by the Deputy Manager in visiting the garden morning and evening and seeing everything done personally, the garden could not have been brought to its present flourishing condition from one of wilderness into which it had fallen when it was let on ijara. The garden is still in its infancy; the Deputy Manager had to contend against adverse circumstances, and yet I am sure that with the same care and management the garden would not only become self-supporting, but yield some revenue as well.

Post office.

34. There is a branch Post office in one of the "Swang" villages of this State-Mota Kotra, and other villages are reached by Postal runners. In the towns of Jetpur and Chital there are combined Post and Telegraph offices. In Bilkha there is only a Post office, and, as mentioned last year, the want of a telegraph office is keenly felt.

Public works.

35. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 5203 was spent on Public works as compared with Rs. 4017 last year.

Mint.

36. Coins are not minted in this State, but British coins are current.

General condition of the state and people.

37. During the year under report weather conditions were more favourable than in the previous year. There was plenty of labour available to the labouring classes, and good wages were ruling throughout the year. The birth rate increased. The improvement in agricultural prospects was more marked than in the previous year, and the agricultural stock which was 10636 heads last year increased to 12413 during the year showing an increase of 1777 heads of cattle.

Industry and manufactures.

38. This being a purely agricultural country there is no industry in this State.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

39. The total gross revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,93,488 as against Rs. 1,75,624 in the preceding year, and the expenditure Rs. 116,573 as against Rs. 1,15,429 in the preceding year.

40. The receipts increased under all the heads of revenue. The figures would speak for themselves.

41. During the year a sum of Rs. 33,051 was paid towards the repayment of the Government loan, and interest amounting to about Rs. 11,331 on the Government and the Local Funds loans was also paid.

42. The sums now due to Government and the Local Funds are as follows:—

Balance of the Government loan—Rs.	26948
Balance of the Local Funds loan—„	65,051
Total Rs.	91,999

The balance of the Government loan is expected to be paid in this year with interest due up to the 31st March 1908.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS.

43. The Dispensary at Bilkha is maintained at the cost of the three shareholders. The Agency Surgeon inspected it in March last, and his remarks on the upkeep of the Dispensary have been satisfactory.

44. For some time past the shareholders have been thinking of removing Mr. Mohanlal Kushalji, the in charge Hospital Assistant of the Dispensary as he was an unqualified hand, and appointing a qualified hand in his stead. During the year under report the question was decided by the Prant officer who advised the shareholders to remove Mr. Mohanlal and appoint Mr. Harishanker Mulshanker Acharya—a qualified Hospital Assistant in his place. This has been done, and thus the cause for the adverse remarks of the Agency Surgeon on the score of the Dispensary being in unqualified hands has been removed.

45. During the year a mortuary was built at a cost of Rs. 500 according to the suggestion made by the Agency Surgeon in his last inspection report.

46. During the year under report 5108 patients were treated at the Dispensary as against 4767 in the preceding year. The cost of the Dispensary was Rs. 1150 as against Rs. 1180 in the preceding year. The daily average was 62.2 as against 62.9 in the preceding year.

Vaccination.

47. During the year 349 persons were vaccinated as against 220 last year.

48. There were 495 births and 281 deaths as against 389 and 204 respectively last year. The birth rate comes to 47.7 per 1000 of the population as against 37.5 last year, and the death rate was 27.1 as against 19.7 last year.

49. No separate staff is maintained for the registration of births and deaths. The work is entrusted to the Police Patels, and the Nyayadhish supervises the work, checks the registers, and sees that the work is properly carried out.

CHAPTER VII

SCHOOLS.

50. There are 10 Vernacular elementary schools in the "Swang" villages of this Taluka as shown in Appendix XXV. There were 334 boys during the year under report as against 307 boys in the preceding year; and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1608 against Rs. 1533 last year. I have endeavoured to induce the Khedus to send their boys to schools, and my interest in their education continues unabated. The night school opened at Kotra is making good progress. During the year School houses at Zarakhia, Kotra and Najapur were built at a cost of Rs. 1767.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS PLAGUE.

51. Plague had broken out in Najapur, one of the Swang villages of this State. As the village was immediately evacuated, it died out soon. There were only 11 attocks and 4 deaths.

52. In Bilkha also plague has broken out. Most of the inhabitants have left the town and are living in the outlying villages.

53. The following Statements accompany this report.

Appendix I Name of high officials in the Naja Wala State showing changes in personnel.

Do. II	List of laws in force.
Do. III	Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force.
Do. IV	Showing the strength, cost and discipline of the Police.
Do. V	Showing the working of the Police.
Do. VI	Showing the amount of property stolen and recovered.
Do. VII	Showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of &c.
Do. VIII	Showing the number of offences reported and dealt with.
Do. IX	Showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by criminal courts.
Do. X	Showing Civil work, nature & value of original suits filed and disposed of.
Do. XI	Showing the results of application for execution of decrees.
Do. XII	Showing the number and results of appeals.
Do. XIII	Showing the number of persons confined in the Jail &c.
Do. XIV	Showing the registration of documents &c.
Do. XV	Showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration.
Do. XVI	Showing the receipts and expenditure of Municipalities.
Do. XVII	Showing rainfall.
Do. XVIII	Showing the prices of staple food grains.
Do. XIX	Showing expenditure on Public works.
Do. XX	Showing agricultural stock &c.
Do. XXI	Showing excise shops &c.
Do. XXII	Showing receipts and expenditure of the State.
Do. XXIII	Showing medical relief afforded.
Do. XXIV	Vital statistics.
Do. XXV	Showing particulars as to schools maintained &c.
Do. XXVI	Showing particulars regarding Wards Estate &c.
Do. XXVII	Political relations Form I.
Do. XXVIII	Do. Do. Form II.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

A. W. Dias.

Manager Naja wala's Estate.

Printed at the Kagdi Parshotam Parmanand's "Liberal Laxmi" Press, Bombay.

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the Najawala State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1907-08.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
			The laws in force in British territory are also in force here.

Jetpur, 13th April 1908

ALBERT W. DIAS.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and particulars of the Military Force in the Najawala State for the year 1907-08.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strengh, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year 1907-08.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Foot Police											
Fouzdars	2	35+10) 45 30+10) 40	85	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Havaldar	1	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Naiks	2	12	24	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
1st Class Constables	4	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
2nd Do. Do.	6	9	54	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	
3rd Do. Do.	6	8	48	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	
Mounted Police											
Sowars	3	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
	24	164	341×12 = 4092	1	...	1	3	...	10	14	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4-5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Najawala State.	18	19 1 — 20	19	19	19	19	14 2 — 16	17	3	2	73·7	89·5	73·7	89·5	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Najawala State during the year 1907-03.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Najawala State.	209-13-9	150-10 6	139 13-7	8-2-0	66·63	5 64	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Najawala State during the year 1007-08

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
Offences regarding-																												
Property,																												
Person,																												
Arms act,																												
Cruelty to animals,	...	29 1	29 1	20	19	27	18	...	8	2	2	6	...	18	9	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Postal Act,																												
Marriage &c.		30	30																									

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Name of court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1907-08.					Total.		Dis charged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nyayadhish Court.	24	29 1 30	...	19	...	8	...	...	37	27	2	7	18	...	...	...	...

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Judicial Assistant Pol: Agent Kathiawar.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	present year	Past year.	present year	Past year.	present year	Past year.	present year	Past year.	present year	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits Rs. 5000 above.		Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
Nyayadhish Court.	7	8	117	65	124	73	116	70	8	3	5275-7-5	...	64	1	56	6	2	1	...	10	42	7	11	6661-7-2	1 month & 2 days.		

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Najawala State for the year 1907-08.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balanee for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1907-08			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court.	10	43	12375-1-11	86	85	14543-1-6	96	128	26918-3-5	53	72	14042-7-2	43	56	12875-12-3	13	10	17	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work.Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.												Average duration		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Casescompromised and otherwise disposed of						
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	
Nyayadhish Court.	...	3	3	1	3	4	...	4	3	...	885-4-0	244-4-0	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...		1		...	2 months & 26 days.	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

ALBERT W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Najawala Estate Bilkha.	1	1	19	26	20	3.7	2.7	2	120-0-10	07	There was no morlatity in prisoners during the year.

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing registration of documents in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Name of state	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Najawala State.	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..	...	...	...	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of registration in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...							
Deduct expenditure							
Net profit....							

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Najawala State, during year 1907-08.

Name	Opening balance on 1 st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31 st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Najawala state for the year 1907-08.

State.	April 190	May 190	June 190	July 190	August 190	September 190	October 190	November 190	December 190	January 190	February 190	March 190	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	There is no rain gauge in their State.

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to the prices of Staple food-grains in the Najawala State for the year 1907-08.

Articles.	During March past year (per maund).			During March present year (per maund).			Remarks.
Jowari.	...	12	...	1	...	...	
Bajri.	1	2	...	1	8	...	
Wheet.	1	12	...	2	...	...	
Rice.	2	8	...	3	...	...	
Gram.	1	10	...	2	...	...	
Adad.	1	2	...	1	8	...	
Mag.	1	2	...	1	8	...	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure on public works in the Najawala State during the year 1907-08.

Description of works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Bilkha Tank Canals.	118	...	118	...	...	...	118
Kotda School.	88	...	88	...	...	...	88
Zarakhia & Najapur Schools.	1679	...	1679	...	...	...	1679
Road repairs.	...	516	516	...	...	...	516
Repairs to School houses.	...	32	32	...	...	...	32
Repairs to wells.	...	207	207	...	...	...	207
Repairs to State buildings.	...	1763	1763	...	...	...	1763
Repairs to Bilkha Gutar Bungalow.	...	800	800	...	...	...	800
Total.....	1885	3318	5203	...	...	...	5203

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing agricultural stock in the Najawala State, during the year 1907-08.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Najawala State.	1907—08	2579	1219	194	1076	34	90	41	94	5940	1146	...	...	516	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Najawala State, during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Najawala State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDI :

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement in the

Receipts.								
	Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
	OPENING BALANCE.	...	42075	42075	42075	481	...	...
1	Land Revenue.	....	147444	147444	147444	128461	...	...
2	Taxes.	....	4687	4687	4687	4264	....	...
3	Sayar.	...	14343	14343	14343	7024	...	...
4	Law & Justice.	...	3016	3016	3016	1387	...	...
5	Education.	...	334	334	334	131	....	...
6	Interest.	...	138	138	138	25	...	...
7	Miscellaneous.	...	2647	2647	2647	895	....	...
8	Adjustment.	....	7	7	7	....	....	...
9	Deposit.	....	20	20	20	270	...	...
10	Advances & outstandings.	1286	20615	21901	20615	18145	....	...
11	Loan.	...	...	...	...	6000	...	...
12	Refund.	....	237	237	237	9022	...	...
		1286	235563	236849	235563	176105		

XXII.

Najawala State during the year 1907-08 Samvat 1994.

Disbursements.						
	Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure		Remarks.
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
1	Establishment.	19096	18403	18499	17896	
2	Jail.	1600	1635	499	1604	
3	Police.	9205	11143	8131	9995	
4	Political.	29218	28234	28000	27381	
5	Bardashi.	575	470	416	430	
6	Education.	1930	1800	1687	1531	
7	Agriculture.	7045	4085	6403	2732	
8	Public Works.	6052	4236	4932	4018	
9	Darbar charges.	42763	40514	41183	39265	
10	Dharmada Pension &c.	3378	3798	2970	3790	
11	Municipal.	1025	1000	1025	850	
12	Medical.	668	907	668	830	
13	Revenue Survey.	400	300	300	263	
14	Miscellaneous.	1853	760	1086	415	
15	Adjustment.	640	...	629	....	
16	Refund & Remission.	177	4455	145	4429	
17	Debts.	65680	18594	65563	15167	
18	Advances & outstandings.	1000	4500	1922	2996	
19	Deposit.	16	500	16	408	
20	Closing Balance.	73359	—3919	51489	42075	
		265680	141415	235563	176105	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing Medical relief afforded in the Najawala state during the year 1907—1908.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Najawala state for the year 1907–08.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Najawala's Estate.	10366	389	495	106	...	204	281	77	...	37.5	47.7	19.7	27.1	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Najawala State for the year 1907-08.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1908		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	High school.	Secondary.	Primary.	
		Thanagalol.	40	40	25 2	31·15	....	...	189	
		Devkigalol.	36	48	26·4	31·99	...	...	213	
		Mota Kotra.	52	52	49·4	45·8	...	...	336	
		Barawala.	28	41	10·13	32·7	...	...	144	
		Bandhala.	14	24	10·13	18·6	...	...	36	
	×	Mandlikpur.	15	....	10·15	...	...	....	36	This has sincebee n abolished.
		Sobhavadla.	22	21	22	18·3	...	...	36	
		Najapur.	32	20	30 7	12·1	....	...	150	
		Jarakhia.	52	59	49·4	44 6	...	....	288	
		Charkha.	16	14	9 6	14	...	...	120	
		Megha Pipalia.	....	15	....	13·1	...	...	60	
			307	334	240·68	259 46	...	...	1608	

Jetpur, 13th April 1908

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing Particulars regarding Wards Estate under Agency Management for the Samvat year 1963 (1907-08).

No.	Name of Taluka.	Owner.	Date of assumption of Management.	Causes of assumption of Management.	Authority under which Management was sanctioned.	How managed whether by Government Administration or Thandar.	Balance at the end of Samvat 1962.		Revenue of the year.	Expenditure of Do.	Balance at the end of Samvat 1963.		Amount of debt if any on the date of assumption of management.	Amount paid upto date in liquidation of debt.		Remaining debt at the end of the year.	Remarks.
							Cash.	Investments.			Cash.	Investments.		Upto the end of the year.	During the year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Wala Naja Kala.	15th January 1898.	The chief having shown symptoms of a deranged mind.	Under orders from Government.	Government Manager.	42075	...	193488	116573	51489	...	Amount of debts not yet ascertained.				

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXVII.

POLITICAL RELATION.

Form I.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Number of schools.	Number of persons being taught.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	Principal articles of production manufactures and mines.
		Amount.	Tribute payable to.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Tributary.	6654 3 0 1171 11 6 391 12 0 Rs. 8217 10 6	British Gaikwad Junagadh.	10366	10	334	349	Fever small pox cough &c	1,75,000	1,25,000	...	Bajri, Jowari Cotton, Wheat, Tul, Sugar-cane, Building stones &c.

Jetpur, 13th April 1908

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

POLITICAL RELATION

Form II.

Name of individual and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Coste race or religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follow primogeniture or not.	Has made issues or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wala Naja Kala; he belongs to the Jetpur Wala Kathi family.	Bilkha (at present Ahmadnagar).	(Control suspended) 4th class Chief.	Wala Kathi Hindu.	43	Rajkumar College.	Resides at Ahmadnagar under control.	No.	No.	Yes.	Control suspended and the State is under Agency management.
Kanthad Naja.	Do.	Heir Apparent.	Do.	22	Do.					
Mr. A. W. Dias.	Rajkot.	manager.	Christian.	58	Knows English.					

Jetpur, 13th April 1908.

A. W. DIAS.

Manager, Najawala State.

No. 12 of 1909-10.

From,

ALBERT W. DIAS,

Manager, Wala Naja Kala's Estate,

BILKHA.

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

Sorath Prant.

CAMP BILKHA, Dated 5th Aprli, 1909.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration report of the Estate of Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha for the year ending 31st March 1909. The report, as usual, covers for the purposes of revenue administration the Samvat year 1964 ended 31st October 1908, and for other matters the official year ended 31st March 1909.

2. Before proceeding with the report, I beg to record the sad death from heart-disease of Azam Durbar Shri Wala Naja Kala which took place at Ahmadnagar on the 18th March 1909 as reported in my letter No. 250 dated the 24th idem. The late Durbar succeeded to the *gadi* in 1890, and his Estate came under Management on the 15th February 1898. He was removed to Ahmadnagar in August 1903 and was there till the time of his death. He has left one son and two widows. The son Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala is aged 24 years, and is at Bilkha.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

3. This is a IV Class State with an area of about 72 square miles. It contains a *swang* population of 10,366 souls and about 4000 more distributed in the *majmu* towns of Jetpur, Bilkha, Chital, and Dangavadar. In Jetpur this State has one anna share; in Chital two annas and nine pies; in Bilkha eight annas; and in Dangavadar 10 pies share. This State is divided into three Districts for administrative purposes, each of which is in charge of a Wahiwatdar or Revenue officer.

4. The gross revenue of this State is about Rs.175,000, and the tribute paid by it to the British Government and the Baroda and Junagadh States is as follows:—

British tribute	...	...	...	Rs.6654-3-0
Gaikwad Do.	...	...	...	„ 1171-11-6
Junagadh Do.	...	....	...	„ 391-12-0
			Total	Rs.8217-10-6

5. There is nothing particular to record in regard to the members of the Durbar's family during the year under report. Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala was married, a second time, to Bai Devubai in April last. The wedding was performed at Bandhala. A jivai of Rs.150 has been fixed for the Bai.

6. Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala did not make much progress in learning administrative work during the year under report as his attendance was irregular. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar has by his No. 989 dated the 9th February 1909 been pleased to place the Kumar under Kumar Shri Vajubha, Manager of Sardargadh. A remuneration of Rs. 75 per mensem has been fixed for Kumar Shri Vajubha for undertaking the responsibility for K. S. Kanthad Wala's general behaviour, as also for administrative work. Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala was about to leave for Sardargadh, but, as his father's death intervened, he has not yet done so.

7. The Agency Surgeon and the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar visited Bilkha during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

8. As mentioned in my previous reports, the land revenue settlement has not been introduced in this State. The area given in square miles in the last chapter is only approximate.

9. The cultivators of this State are on the whole contented with the rates of assessment. There are of course some backward villages, but their backwardness is due more to the carelessness and apathy of the cultivators than to any inherent defects in the revenue system or to any excessiveness in assessment. The Wahiwatdars are instructed to have a sharp look-out in such cases, and induce the cultivators to take more interest and cultivate their holdings well.

10. There are no waste lands in this State. The revenue system is such in this State that the cultivators are mere tenants-at-will, and there is no fixity of tenure. As such holdings fall vacant now and then and are let out to others. The lands fell vacant and relinquished during the year under report amounted to 61 acres, and relet to others as against 1068 in the preceding year as shown below.

Lands relinquished and brought under cultivation.

Name of District.	1907-08.		1908-09.		Remarks.
	Relinquished	Brought under Cultivation.	Relinquished	Brought under Cultivation.	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	
Chital.....	488	488	36	36	
Bilkha.....	276	276	15	15	
Jetpur.....	304	304	10	10	
Total.	1068	1068	61	61	

11. It will be seen from the above that all lands relinquished were relet to others, and no lands remained vacant during the year under report.

12. The land revenue demand and collection made during the year under report as compared with the previous year's figures are given in the following table.

Land Revenue-net demand and collection.

Name of District.	1907.		1908.		Remarks.
	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.	
Chital. ...	54,777	53,658	46,730	39,756	
Bilkha. ...	49,504	49,289	50,696	49,734	
Jetpur. ...	54,442	54,153	50,428	50,039	
Total Rs...	1,58,723	1,57,100	1,47,854	1,39,529	

13.—The cause of decrease in the collection of revenue is due to the want of the last rainfall at the end of the season.

14.—The arrears of land revenue of the year under report with the corresponding figures of the previous year are given in the following table.

Arrears of Land Revenue.

Name of District	At the close of 1907-08	At the close of 1908-09	Remarks.
Chital.	1118	6973	
Bilkha.	215	961	
Jetpur.	289	388	
Total Rs	1622	8322	

CHAPTER III.

(Protection.)

Legislation.

15. There are no separate laws in this State; but those that are in force in British territory are adopted here.

Military force.

16. There is no military force in this State.

Police.

17. The strength of the Regular Police force underwent no change during the year under report. As shown in Appendix IV, it was 24 and its cost was Rs. 4092 per annum exclusive of contingencies. The ratio of Police to population is 1 to 414. The force is armed with muzzle loading muskets, and, assisted as it is by the village Police, is quite sufficient for the prevention and detection of crimes.

18. The following statement shows the working of the Police for the year under report as compared with the previous year (Appendix V).

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4 & 5)		Percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Naja Wala State.	20	21	19	13	19	13	17	10	2	3	89·5	76 9	89 5	79·9	

19. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recoveries made during the year as compared with the previous year. (Appendix VI).

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Naja Wala's State.	150-10-3	241-9-6	8-2-0	26-4-6	5·64	10·87	

20. The statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial for the two years is subjoined. (Appendix VII).

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment. &fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiing trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences regarding:- Property, Defamation Cheating Hurt Marriage Suicide Arms act Cruelty to animals Postal act Fraud.	...	51	51	19	29	44	19	...	6	...	2	11	...	19	25	...	...	7	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

21. From the 1st statement (Appendix V) it will be seen that the number of offences committed during the year under report was 21 as against 20 last year, and the number of accused arrested was 13 as against 19 last year. Of these 10 were convicted and 3 acquitted or discharged. The percentage of accused sent for trial was 76·9 as against 89·5 last year.

22. From the second statement (Appendix VI) it will be seen that the percentage of property stolen and recovered was 10·87 as against 5·64 last year.

23. The last statement (Appendix VII) showing the results of the non-cognizable and cognizable cases disposed of by the Nyayadhish shows that out of 44 persons apprehended in connection with 51 offences 19 were convicted and sentenced and 25 were discharged.

24. There were 72 civil suits (Appendix X) including the opening balance of 3 suits, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,631 were on the file of the Nyayadhish, of which 65 of the aggregate value of Rs. 7030 were disposed of by him during the year.

25. Execution of civil decrees also shows equal celerity and despatch. There were a total of 167 applications including the arrears of the previous year of the value of Rs. 30,556 of which 86 of the value of Rs. 14,714 were executed as against 72 of the value of Rs. 14,042 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 81 applications to be executed. In this connection it may be said that the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor visited Bilkha in the month of January last, and examined the Nyáyadhish's office records. It is satisfactory to note that the Judicial Assistant passed favourable remarks on the quality of the work done by Mr. Shiamalji Nanji, the Nyayadhish.

Village Police.

26. The strength of the village Police remained unchanged during the year under report.

Criminal Justice.

27. There is in this State one Court besides the Court of the Manager, which is presided over by the Nyayadhish. He exercises the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate in criminal matters, and hears civil suits upto the value of Rs. 3000.

28. There were no cases of dacoity or any other violent crimes during the year under report.

Civil Justice.

29. This is dealt with in para 24 *Supra*.

Extradition.

30. During the year under report no persons were extradited from foreign territory.

Jail.

31. The Jail accommodation for the prisoners of this State is quite sufficient. During the year the health of the prisoners was throughout good.

Registration.

32. One mortgage deed was registered during the year under report.

Municipal Administration.

33. The Bilkha Municipality is under the direct control of the three shareholders ; its total cost during the year under report to this State was Rs. 1,131 as against Rs 1,025 last year.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

34. The total area of land sown under different crops during the year under report was about 37,084 acres as against 38,086 last year thus showing a decrease of 1,002 acres. The failure of the late rains also accounts for this decrease as the *pachtar* sowing of gram &c. was not proceeded with to that extent which would have been the case had the weather conditions been favourable. The acreage taken up for sugarcane was less than last year for the same reason.

35. As usual considerable pains were taken to see that more land was utilized for raising irrigated crops such as wheat, sugarcane &c.

36. There was no change in the number of wells. Two katcha wells were built in the Bilkha Division.

37. The rainfall during the year was 38·18 as against 23 inches last year ; but the late rains having failed the outturn was affected to a considerable extent.

38. There was sufficient labour for the labouring classes and fair wages prevailed during the year.

39. The State Garden at Bilkha is making good progress under the supervision of Mr. Nandlal, the Deputy Manager. During the year under report the garden receipts amounted to Rs. 1369 and the expenses to Rs. 1,557 as against Rs. 991 and Rs. 1,321 respectively last year.

Post Office.

40. There is a branch Post Office in one of the *swang* villages of this State, namely Motā-Kotra, and other villages are reached by postal runners. In the towns of Jetpur and Chital, there are combined Post and Telegraph offices, and, as mentioned in my previous reports, the want of a telegraph office at Bilkha is keenly felt.

In this connection I record with much pleasure the proposal of connecting Junagadh and Bilkha by a rail road. The proposal was made by the Junagadh State. The Political Agent, Sorath Prant, enquired if this State had any objection to ceding jurisdiction to the British Government over the proposed line. The Political Agent was informed in reply that, as this State was alive to the immense advantages that would accrue to the trade and commerce of Bilkha, it had no objection to ceding to the British Government jurisdiction over its territory covered by the Railway line.

Public Works.

41. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 2,829 was spent on Public Works as against Rs. 5,203 last year.

Mint.

42. Coins are not minted in this State, but British coins are current.

General condition of the State and people.

43. During the year the condition of the people was generally good. Labour was plentiful and wages were high; and there were no epidemic diseases.

Industry and manufactures.

44. This being a purely agricultural country there is no industry in this State.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

45. The total gross revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,73,302 as against Rs. 1,93,488 in the preceding year and the expenditure was Rs. 1,18,032 as against Rs. 1,16,573 in the preceding year.

46. During the year the balance of Government debt amounting to Rs. 26,949 was paid off. There remains now a debt of Rs. 65,051 due to the Local Funds of which the 1st instalment of Rs. 21,638 will be paid during the year 1909—1910, and the balance next year. Hence it can be said without hesitation that the State is now free of debt. Now a few figures as regards the total amount of debt incurred and paid will not be out of place especially in view of my retirement this year.

47. When I took charge of the Estate the Government debt stood at Rs. 89,900, and during the three subsequent years a sum of Rs 49,260 was added to it. Thus the Government debt at the end of 1905-06 stood at Rs. 1,39,160 ; and there was besides a Local Fund debt of Rs.88,358. The Government debt is already wiped off, and a sum of Rs. 23,307 was paid towards the latter thus bringing the figure down to Rs. 65,051. All told during the six years of my management, of which one was a famine year (1904—05) I paid about Rs. 1,62,467 towards the principal of both the Government and Local Fund loans, and, if the interest paid were taken into account, the amount paid towards debt may be put down at about 2 lacs.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics.

48. The Dispensary at Bilkha is maintained at the cost of the three Shareholders. The Agency Surgeon inspected it during the year under report, and his remarks on the up-keep of the Dispensary have been satisfactory. Mr. Harishankar Mulshankar, the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Dispensary, was sent to Bombay to attend the Sessions of the Medical Congress held there in February last.

49. During the year under report 5,239 patients were treated at the Dispensary as against 5,108 patients in the preceding year. The cost of the Dispensary was Rs. 1,713 as against Rs. 1,150 in the preceding year.

Vaccination.

50. During the year 347 persons were vaccinated as against 349 persons in the preceding year.

Births and Deaths.

51. There were 398 births and 248 deaths as against 495 and 281 respectively in the preceding year. The birth rate comes to 38·3 per 1000 of the population as against 47·7 last year, and the death rate was 23·8 as against 27·1 last year.

52. No separate staff is maintained for the registration of births and deaths. The work is entrusted to the Police Patels, and the Nyayadhish supervises the work, checks the registers, and sees that the work is properly carried out.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

53. There were 10 Vernacular elementary schools in the *swang* villages of this State, and one more was added to it during the year under report as shown in Appendix XXV. There were 335 boys during the year under report as against 334 last year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,950 as against Rs. 1,608 last year. During all these years of my term as Manager, I endeavoured to induce the Khedus to send their boys to these schools, and my efforts have attended with some measure of success.

CHAPTER VIII.

Plague.

54. There was no plague during the year under report in any of the *swang* villages of this State.

55. A curious phenomenon was observed in the month of January 1909 in the village of Akala of this State. There was a sharp shower of rain for some minutes and at the close of it, small tiny red grains, which looked like the grains of Jowari were picked up, and they were sent to the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, for his inspection. The village folks consider this rain of grains as of good augury foreshadowing the dawn of good years and bumper harvests.

56. As this will be my last report on the administration of this Estate owing to my retirement from service very soon, I have much pleasure in recording the good work done by all the members of the Establishment, and more especially the Deputy Manager, Mr. Nandlal Monji who has been very careful all along to carry out my instructions to my satisfaction; and I hope they will continue to do so to the advantage of the Estate.

The following statement accompany this report.

Appendix I	Name of high officials in the Naja Wala State showing changes in personnel.
Do. II	List of laws in force.
Do. III	Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars ot the Military force.
De. IV	Showing the strength, cost and discipline of the Police.
Do. V	Showing the working of the Police.
Do. VI	Shewing the amount of property stolen and recovered.
Do. VII	Showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of &c.
Do. VIII	Showing the number of offences reported and dealt with.
Do. IX	Showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by criminal courts.
Do. X	Showing Civil work, hature & value of original suits filed and disposed of.
Do. XI	Showing the results of application for execution of decrees.
Do. XII	Showing the number and results of appeals.
Do. XIII	Showing the number of persons confined in the Jail &c.
Do. XIV	Showing the registration of documents &c.
Do. XV	Showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration.
Do. XVI	Showing the receipts and expenditure of Municipalities.
Do. XVII	Showing rainfall.
Do. XVIII	Showing the prices of staple food grains.
Do. XIX	Showing expenditure on Public Works.
Do. XX	Showing agricultural stock &c.
Do. XXI	Showing excise shops &c.
Do. XXII	Showing receipts and expenditure of the State.
Do. XXIII	Showing medical relief afforded.
Do. XXIV	Vital statistics.
Do. XXV	Showing particulars as to schools maintained &c.
Do. XXVI	Showing praticulars regarding Wards Estate &c.
Do. XXVII	Political relations Form I.
Do. XXVIII	Do. Do. Form II

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Najawala State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
...	...	...	...	No changes in the appointment of high officials during the year.

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Najawala State for 1908—09.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
...	...	...	The laws in force in British territory are also in force here.

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particluars of the Military Force in the Najawala State for the year 1908–09.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non—commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, descipline and education of the Police, in the Najawala State for the year 1908—09.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punsihed Judicially.	By promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Foot Police.											
Fouzdars	2	35+10 = 45 30+10 = 40	85								
Hevaldar...	1	15	15								
Naiks	2	12	24								
1st. Class Constables	4	10	40								
2nd. Do. Do.	6	9	54	1	2	...	3	...	15	12	
3rd. Do. Do.	6	8	48								
Mounted Police											
Sowar...	3	25	75								
Total.....	24	164	341×12 =4092	1	2	...	3	...	15	12	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Najawala State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4-5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Najawala Estate.	20	21	19	13	19	13	17	10	2	3	89.5	76 9	89.5	76.9	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A.W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Najawala State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Najawala Estate.	150-10-6	241-9-6	8—2—0	26—4—6	5.64	10.87	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A.W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Najawala State during the year 1908-09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
Offences regarding:- Property, Defamation Cheating, Hurt, Marriage, Suicide, Arms act, Cruelty to animals, Postal act, Fraud.	...	51	51	19	29	44	19	...	6	...	2	11	...	19	25	...	...	7	...	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...

Dated 5th. April 1909.

H. W. Dias
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Najawala State during the year 1908-09.

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1908—1909.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
		Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Nyayadhish court Najawala State.	30	51	...	13	11	19	...	1	27	44	24	1	19	...	...	...	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A.W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Najawala State during the year 1908—09.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Judicials Assistant to the Agent to the Governer's Court.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A.W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work-Nature & value of original suits filed & disposed of in the Najawala State during the year 1908—09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs 5000.	No. of Suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Nyayadhish Court.	8	3	65	69	73	72	70	65	3	7	7631-9-6	...	69	...	56	11	...	2	...	12	47	2	4	7030-14-6	1 month & 3 days.	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Najawala State for the year 1908-09

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1908-09			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish court.	43	56	12875-12-3	85	111	17681-2-8	128	167	30,556-14-11	72	86	14,714-7-3	56	81	15,842-7-8	81	...	...	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work-Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Najawala State during the year 1908—09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Casescompromised & other wise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Manager's Court.	3	...	1	....	4	...	4	...	...	...	244-4-0	....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2 years & 26 days.		

Dated 5th. April 1909.

H. W. Wilas.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Najawala State during the year 1908—09.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Bilkha.	1	1	17	20	18	2.7	1.2	1	80-12 8	1.3	There was no mortalily among prisoners in jail.

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A.W.Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of documents in the Najawala State during the year 1908—09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Decuments registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nyayadhish Court.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	....	250-0-0	...	...	...	...	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Najawala State during the year 1908-09.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Mortgage deed.	...	...	...	1	250 0 0	7 13 0	
Total...	...	...	...	1	250 0 0	7 13 0	
Deduct expenditrue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit...	...	...	...	....	...	7 13 0	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Najawala State during the year 1908-09.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st. March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	There is no "Swang" Municipality in this State.

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Najawala State in the year 1908–09.

State.	April 1908	May 1908	June 1908	July 1908	August 1908	September 1908	October 1908	November 1908	December 1908	January 1909	February 1909	March 1909	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Najawala State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·18	22·69	...	There is no rain guage in this State. The figures are only appoximate.

Dated 5th. April 1909.

H. W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to the prices of Staple food-grains in the Najawala State for the year 1908—09.

Articles.	During March (past year). per maund.			During March (present year). per maund.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Jowari	1	0	0	1	4	0	
Bajri	1	8	0	1	11	0	
Wheat	2	0	0	1	15	0	
Rice	3	0	0	3	8	0	
Gram	2	0	0	2	0	0	
Adad	1	8	0	1	12	0	
Mag	1	8	0	1	8	0	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

H. W. Dias
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on public works in the Najawala State during the year 1908—09.

Description of works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Bilkha tank canals	600	...	600	...	...	...	600	
British English School	700	...	700	...	...	...	700	
Room for chokiat near Devkigalol.	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	
Road repairs	...	376	376	...	...	...	376	
Repairs to School buildings ...	...	70	70	...	...	...	70	
Repairs to wells	...	35	35	...	...	...	35	
Repairs to other State buildings...	...	1030	1030	...	...	...	1030	
Total Rs...	1318	1511	2829	...	...	...	2829	

Dated 5th April 1909.

H. W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Najawala State, during the year 1908-09.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Najawala State.	1908-09	2910	1215	219	1068	44	83	24	101	5364	1207	0	186	366	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Najawala State during the year 1908-09.

Name of the State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue..	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Najawala state.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias.
Manager, Najawala State.

Statement showing Receipts & disbursement of the

RECEIPTS.

	Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
	OPENING BALANCE.	...	51,489	51,489	51,489	42,075		
1	Land Revenue.	...	136355	136355	1,36,355	1,47,444		
2	Taxes.	...	4,448	4,448	4,448	4,687		
3	Sayar.	...	7,451	7,451	7,451	14,343		
4	Law & Justice.	...	2,230	2,230	2,230	3,016		
5	Education....	....	250	250	250	333		
6	Interest.	...	51	51	51	177		
7	Miscellaneous.	...	14,670	14,670	14,670	2,647		
8	Adjustment.	...	250	250	250	7		
9	Deposit	..	8	8	8	60		
10	Advances & outstandings.	1922	7,422	9,344	7,422	20,615		
11	Loan.	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Refund.	...	167	167	167	238		
	Total.....	1922	224791	226713	2,24,791	2,35,562	...	....

XXII.

Najawala State during the year 1908-09. (Samvat 1965).

	Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates		Actual Estimates.		Remarks.
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
	Disbursements.					
1	Establishment	19.844	19,096	19,383	18,499	
2	Jail	1,000	1,600	730	499	
3	Police	9,728	9,205	9,197	8,131	
4	Political	26,960	29,218	26,586	27,999	
5	Bardashi	620	575	482	416	
6	Education....	2,376	1,930	2,355	1,687	
7	Agriculture.	4,580	7,045	3,465	6,403	
8	Public works.	4,311	6,052	3,324	4,942	
9	Darbar charges.	45,995	42,763	45,570	41,183	
10	Dharmada Pension &c. ...	3,130	3,378	3,120	2,960	
11	Municipal....	1,135	1,025	1,131	1,025	
12	Medical.	970	668	853	668	
13	Revenue Survey	185	400	184	300	
14	Miscellaneous	2,001	1,853	1,600	1,087	
15	Adjustment.	0	640	0	630	
16	Refund & remission ...	150	177	52	145	
17	Debts.	69,250	65,680	69,186	65,562	
18	Advances & outstandings.	1,300	1,000	16,900	1,922	
19	Deposit.	6	16	5	16	
20	Closing Balance.	16,032	75,959	20,668	51,488	
		2,09,573	2,68,280	2,24,791	2,35,562	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN THE NAJAWALA STATE DURING THE YEAR 1908—09.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
....	..	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	There is no "swang" Dispensary in this state.

Dated 5th. April 1909.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Najawala State for the year 1908—09.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Najawala State.	10,366	495	398	...	97	281	248	...	33	47.7	38.3	27.1	23.8	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

H. W. Dias

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Najawala State for the year 1908—09.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
		Thanagalol Ver. School.	40	31	31.15	30.34			189	
		Devkigalol Do.	48	42	31.99	25 1			249	
		Mota Kotda Do.	52	54	45.8	47.3			411	
		Barawala. Do.	41	39	32.7	33.3			153	
		Bandala. Do.	24	25	18.6	19.67			150	
		Sobhavadla. Do.	21	20	18.3	15 8			144	
		Pipalia Do.	...	17	....	...			36	
		Najapur. Do.	20	21	12.1	15.2			150	
		Zarakhia. Do.	59	59	44.6	43			288	
		Charkha. Do.	14	14	14	13			120	
		Megha Pipalia. Do.	15	13	13.1	9.1			60	
			334	335	259.46	250.19			1950	

Dated 5th. April 1909.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing particulars regarding Wards' Estate under Agency Management and for the samvat year 1964 (1908-09).

Number.	Name of Taluka.	Owner.	Date of assumption of management.	Cause of assumption of management.	Authority under which management was sanctioned.	How managed, i. e. whether by Government Administrator, Joint Administrator, or Thanadar	Balance at the end of the last year.		Revenue of the year.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.		Amount of debt if any on the date of assumption of management.	Amount paid upto date in liquidation of the debt.		Debt remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
							Cash.	Invested			Cash.	Invested		Upto the end of the last year.	During the yr. of report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	× Wala Naja Kala.	15th. January 1898	The Chief having shown symptoms of a deranged mind	Under orders from Government.	Government Manager.	51,489	...	1,73,302	1,18,032	20,668	...	Amount of debt not ascertained.		...	...	+The Chief died at Ahmadnagar on the 18th March 09.

Dated 5th. April 1909.

A. W. Dias

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXVII.

POLITICAL RELATION.

Form I.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.			Tribute payable to.	Estimated population.	Number of Schools.	Number of persons being taught.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Expenditure.	Military force.	Principal articles of production Manufacture, and mines.
		Amount.												
1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wala Naja Kala's Estate.	Tributory.	6,654 1,171 391 8,217	3 11 12 10	0 6 0 6	British. Gaikwad. Junagadh.	10.366	11	335	347	Fever small-pox cough &c.	1,75,000	125000	...	Bajri, Jowari, Cotton Wheat, Tul, Sugar-cane, Building stones &c.

Dated 5th April 1909.

Manager, Najawala State.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

POLITICAL RELATION

Form II.

Name of individual and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position	Caste, race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follow primogeniture or not.	Has male issues or not.	Remarks.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+Wala Naja Kala, he belongs to the Jetpur Wala Kathi family.	Bilkha (at present Ahmadnagar).	(Control suspended) 4th class Chief.	Wala Kathi Hindu.	44	Rajkumar College.	Resides at Ahmadnagar under control.	No.	No.	Yes.	Control suspended and the State is under Agency management. + The chief died at Ahmadnagar on the 18th March 09.
Kanthad Naja	Do.	Heir Apparent.	Do.	23	Do.					
M. A. W. Dias.	Rajkot.	Manager.	Christian.	59	Knows English.					

Dated 5th. April 1909.

Manager, Najawala State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

THANADEVLI STATE

1904-05

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

RAJKOT
Printed by
MOHANLAL DAMODAR MEHTA,
Proprietor of the
Rajkot Printing Press,
1909.

TO.

F. W. Allison Esquire. I. C. S.

POLITICAL AGENT SORATH PRANT

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following administration report of Thanadevli State for the year 1904-05.

1. The capital town of this Taluka is Thanadevli.

2. The chief branch of this Taluka proceeds from the city of Jetpur.

3. The principal personages of our dynasty have established Jetpur, Chital, Mendarda, and Bilkha which were held by our ancestors from ancient times, the short history whereof we submit as follows.

1, The head man of our family by name Jaita Vala founded Jetpur after his name, but it is difficult to ascertain the date of his foundation.

2. After Jaitawala two illustrious personages by name Vala Ebhal and Champraj were born after some generations and one street still bears their name in Jetpur.

3. The said Champraj Vala fought a great battle with a Musalman Sardar in which he lost his life, and the Taluka consequently remained in an unsettled state for a long time but in course of time his descendants restored Taluka to its former position and we are the descendants of those personages.

4. As regards Chital Taluka, it is said that their original person Deva Vala built Devlia known as Mota Devlia and afterwards took Chital from Sarvia or Raijada, the fifth indigree from Devawala was born Vira Vala, who was far-famed for his heroism, and some of us are descendants of that illustrious personages.

5. As for Mendarda, it is said that our forefathers got that Taluka some 150 years ago from one branch of Vala by name Selarka.

6. Jetpur Mendarda and Chital are the chief towns of Rajgadi and Darbargadhs are still extant there. The revenue and Political control over the Majmu villages belong to several Bhagdars and the Judicial powers is vested in the Taluka Court which is composed of three Talukdar members and I, Laxman Vala, am one of them.

4. The area of this Thanadevli Taluka is about 94 square miles and population 11568 souls, according to the census of 1901.

5. Owing to a scanty fall of rain this year, the out-turn of crops is not as good as desired and the year may well be counted as a famine year, not only that, but the heavy frost in all the villages except those of Mendarda has damaged the sugar cane plantation, wheat and cotton and the produce therefore not being sufficient, the annual revenue amount is likely estimated to be about Rs. 50 to 60 thousand rupees.

6. By the grace of the almighty there was no case of cholera in any of the villages, but the dire plague had appeared in the villages of Thanadevli Devalki, Lunki and Juni Sankli; the total number of indigenous cases amounted to 77 out of which 50 proved fatal.

7. There is a separate dispensary of our own at Thanadevli while the share of expenses of dispensaries at Jetpur, Chital, and Mendarda is jointly borne by us. The patients from surrounding villages are gratuitously treated at Thanadevli, the annual expense of the Medical staff and medicines have amounted to Rs. 607-7-6 and about 1815 patients are treated this year, giving a daily average of 17.41.

8. No Municipality is introduced in this Taluka.

9. There are Dharmasalas at Thanadevli and Matirala for travellers and the shrine and the adjoining building,, known as Keraleswar Mahadev Jagya are situated in our pati at Jetpur.

10. There are no mineral products in this Talukа, but black granite stones and white sand stones are respectively found at Jetpur swang Pati and in the village of Zinzuda. The sand stones of Zinzuda are fit for architectural work.

11. Cultivators are supported to dig wells where water is found insufficient for cultivation purposes owing to scanty rains. Wooden frames for village wells and cactus hedges for wells in the fields are being made and supervised by the State Nyayadhish. The total number of built and Katcha wells amount to 536. Besides these, there are 13 oreas and about 18 Kuntias. The cultivators are also supported to sink new wells where necessary.

12. Cultivators are advised and supported by the State to improve their lands, and also to build Bhads for wells to irrigate lands where necessary.

13. There are Ginning Machines at Mendarda and Jetpur in our swang Pati.

14. About Rs. 1400 are spent in making some additions to a shrine dedicated to Shree Rugnathji and a temple of Shiva together with Dharmsala which were built last year, on the western side of Ganggajali river at Thanadevli. A small canal is dug in the Gangajali river but the work is not finished as yet. Consecration ceremony in another temple in the town of Thanadevli is still in abeyance.

15. This Taluka exercises the powers of a third class chief hence there are three courts namely, one Appellate court (Hazur Court), one Sessions court, and one Nyayadhish court (having civil and criminal powers). 66 civil cases are disposed of and 13 are remaining, while 70 decrees are executed and 6 are remaining. 14 criminal cases are disposed of by the Nyayadhish court and one of murder was committed to the Judicial court, Kathiawar, where it was disposed of. 5 Civil appeals were submitted to the Hazur court this year and one was undisposed of last year making a total of six. Of these six appeals 5 are disposed of and one remains for disposal. One criminal appeal is also disposed of.

16. This Taluka has to pay $\frac{1}{8}$ share of the Jetpur Majmu police, and besides this, it has for its swang villages 67 Pasaitas 87 Sibundhi and 20 Police men for a Jail at Thanadevli. There is one Police Superintendent and 2 Fojdars for Devlia and Mendarda divisions. 34 offences were reported, 18 of which were detected, and 16 are remaining, 20 offenders are captured.

17. There are 21 swang villages and 6 majmu villages in the following proportion. Jetpur $\frac{1}{8}$ share, Chital $\frac{1}{12}$ Mendarda $\frac{1}{2}$, Samandhiala $\frac{1}{2}$, Dangavadar $\frac{1}{12}$ Ghughrala $\frac{1}{2}$.

18. There are venacular Schools at Thanadevli, Mota Devalia and Matirala, the annual cost of which amounts to Rs. 1100; besides this the Taluka has to share the educational cost of an Anglo Vernacular school, vernacular and girl schools at Jetpur.

19. 192 boys and 165 girls were vaccinated this year and the cost there of is paid according to its share.

20. There are three villages in Mendarda Gir, where tigers and Panthers are sometimes found.

Dated Thanadevli
$\frac{31}{15}$ $\frac{3}{4}$-1905.

I have the honour to be
Sir.
Your most obedient servant
C. S. Patwari
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli

No. 1313 of 1905.

From

THE POLITICAL AGENT, SORATH PRA'NT.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR IN KA'THIA'WA'R.

Camp Veraval, dated 17th June 1905.

Sir,

In accordance with orders contained in Appendix F to Government Resolution No. 6089 of 19th August 1902, I have the honour to forward herewith Annual Administration Reports of the Third Class Taluka of Thana Devli and the Fourth Class Taluka of Azam Mulu Vala, with the following remarks.

2. I have little to remark on these reports. These Talukas suffered with others from the indifferent rainfall, but there was no actual scarcity among the subjects during the year.

I have no further remarks to offer. The reports contain the necessary details of administration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. W. ALLISON,
Political Agent, Sorath Prant.

No. 484 of 1905.

KA'THIA'WA'R POLITICAL AGENCY:

Rájkot, 21st June 1905.

Submitted* with compliments to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, in continuation of this office No. 483 of the 21st instant.

* With 20 spare copies of each by book-post.

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

Pol 678

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

THANADEVLI STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political—The area of this Taluka is about 94 square miles and its population numbers 11568 souls according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue (based on an average of the past five years) is about Rs. 105531-0-0, the tribute payable to Government is Rs 5653-5-6, while the Zortalbi payable to Junagadh State amounts to Rs. 747-13-4 per annum. (Please vide Appendix 26). Appendix XXVII will show that the name of the Chief is Laxman Meram aged 61 years; he belongs to the Kathi Vala family.

In accordance with the sanction and approval of Government, as conveyed in A. G.'s letter No. 850 dated 18th February 1907, Amravala has been selected and adopted as an heir to the Chief who is studying, at present, in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot (vide Appendix XXVII). Durbar Shri has four Ranees (wives) now of Jebalia, Dhadhal and Charan families.

Major J. K. Condon, the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, had in the ommencement of the year under report, paid a visit to Thanadevli with Mrs. Condon and Miss. Milner and after some athletic sports Mrs. Condon was good enough to distribute prizes to the students of the Jubilee Vernacular School at Thanadevli.

H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji had been to our village of Zinzuda under the Mendarda Division for shooting excursion, and some European guests had also accompanied him.

Kunvari Shri Vahalbai, the only daughter of Durbar Shri, paid the debt of nature at an early age of 32 on the 10th May 1908, Vaishak Sud 9th St. 1964, and the occurrence had spread a gloom over the whole Taluka.

Durbar Shri had been to Rajkot in September last for a visit to the Agent to the Governor.

Appendix 1 will show that the Chief Karbhari of this Taluka is Mr. Chhaganlal Samaldas who belongs to the Patwari family of Dhandhuka under Ahmedabad Zilla, who first joined this Taluka on the 5th November 1896.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.—No regular survey or settlement has been made in this Taluka, and the Ryots have never complained as regards the recovery of Vaje and Vighoti from them. The change, made for demand three years ago, has been continued this year, and the people find it easier to pay, and there is no complaint whatsoever regarding it. No remissions of Nazrana have been made but Rs. 379-9-3 have been remitted as interest on Sudharo from Girassias this year.

The temples consecrated to Shri Rughnathji and Shri Mahadevji have been built at Thanadevli, where Sadavrat (daily food) is given to the poor and helpness and the village of Gantian is given in charity for its perpetual maintenance. Bhojanshala and a well are added this year to the temple.

Boundary settlements have already been made through the Agency, and the correspondence has yet been going on for drawing lots of the late Bhojawala's Pati in Jetpur, as also for the exchange of Vala Surag's (now represented by his son Muluwala) Pati in Chital, which has been made with that of our's in Samadhiala, but no final reply has been received from

the Agency.

The order of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad, re jurisdiction over the village of Khijadia, populated within the limits of our village of Mota Devalia, being decided in our favour, amicable settlement has been arrived at between us and the Girassias of Khijadia giving 6 Santis of land in compensation for jurisdiction to us. The land has been surveyed and demarcated by an Agency Surveyor. The Girassias being too poor, Durbar Shri has, as a matter of favour, remitted Rs. 25000 as mesne profits due by them.

On the exchange of Akala and Thanadevli, the land owned by Patgars, Dhodhia and Vanra of the former village has been declared Pasaiti (on service tenure) and the question of division and the mesne profits of land between this Taluka and Vadia being finally decided by the Agency, an amicable settlement has been arrived at, by which Vadia has to give 50 acres and 3 Gunthas of land, besides Rs. 9000 as mesne profits to this Taluka.

In the same way, in the exchange of land between Waghania and Targhari 24 acres of land and Rs. 4000 have been awarded to Vadia by this State by an amicable settlement.

The downpour of rain was rather excessive this year and there was thereby some damage to the produce of Agtar crops in the Mendarda Division. The needy cultivators were given grains from the Durbari Kothar but the major portion was recovered this year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation—The spirit of Criminal and Civil laws in force in the Kathiawad Agency is followed and there are also local acts, such as Shikar, Gambling &c. in force in this Taluka. An act for prevention of cruelty to animals is also introduced this year (Please Vide Appendix II).

Military force.—There is no trained Military force or artillery, and Appendix III therefore requires no comment.

Police.—20 Policemen are kept in this Taluka; they guard the jail and the village of Thanadevli, which is the Head quarter of the Taluka. They are equipped with rifles and bayonets and are trained in drill; they assist in detecting any offence which may have been committed at Thanadevli.

The aunmal cost of these men amount to about Rs. 2000 just as the last year (Vide Appendix IV). There are two Foujdars in Devalia and Mendarda divisions respectively, and besides these, there are 12 Police Patels and 79 Pasaitas. Some of the latter hold land, while others are paid in cash.

Appendix V. will show that 20 offences were committed by the Police last year, while 25 have been committed for trial this year. 27 culprits were arrested as in the last year. Of the 27, that were sent for trial, 25 were convicted giving a percentage of 81·4 for the past year and 92·6 for the present year.

Appendix VI relates to the value of stolen property and its recovery. Last year the value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 665-9-8 while it was Rs. 1132-8-6 for the current year. The recovery was Rs. 223-9-6 for the last year and Rs. 265-2-0 for the present year giving a percentage of 33·5 and 23·4 respectively.

It will appear from Appendix VII that 36 offences of the last year being disposed of, there was none in balance, and in the 35 offences committed for trial this year, there were 30 culprits being apprehended, out of which 26 were convicted and 4 being discharged.

Criminal justice.—There is one Hazur Appellate Court, one Sessions Court and one Nyayadhish Court for criminal and civil justice making in all three Courts.

Appendix VIII will show that 35 offences were disposed of, by the Nyayadhish Court but in one case, on appeal by the Police, the accused was re-arrested and convicted. Of the 30 culprits, 27 were arrested by the Police, 2 by warrants and 1 by summons. Of the 27 culprits arrested by the Police, 3 were extradited from Bilkha. As said above, 4 were discharged and 26 convicted. It will thus appear that there was no person or case pending this year for trial.

There has neither been any increase or decrease in the number of established Courts in the Taluka.

Appendix IX will show that 2 appeals were preferred against the decisions of Nyayadhish, in one of which the sentence was confirmed while in the other the decision was reversed and the offender convicted.

Civil Justice—There is one Appellate Court and one Dewani Nyayadhish Court, the constitution whereof is just the same as before. The Nyayadhish has the power to hear suits upto Rs. 5000, while the Appellate

Hazur Court has the power of hearing original suits upto Rs. 20,000 and of disposing of appeals on the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court.

It will be seen from Appendix X that the opening balance for the present year was 5 and 38 suits were filed in the current year making a total of 43, of which 38 being disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 for the next year; of the 38 filed this year the aggregate value was Rs 3789-1-9 and that of 38 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 2420-2-9. The number of suits under Rs. 100 was 31, that of under Rs. 500, 5, and 1 of above Rs. 1000; one suit related to the restitution of conjugal rights. Of the 38 suits disposed of, 3 were exparte, 21 by compromise and 3 were struck off the file, while 11 were disposed of otherwise.

Looking at Appendix XI it will be seen that 58 applications of the aggregate value of Rs, 5356-12-11 were on the register, in which 24 were of the value of Rs. 2688-4-1 of the last year, and 34 of the current year of the value of Rs. 2668-8-10, out of this, 39 of the value of Rs. 3456-14-1 were disposed of leaving a balance of 19 of the value of Rs. 1899-14-10.

14 of these are of under 6 months 4 of under12 months and 1 of above an year.

Appendix XII will show that no appeal of the past year was in balance, and the 2 appeals of the value of Rs. 318-10-6 that were presented this year were also disposed of.

Extradition—The accused from other States are extradited through the Agency, and special agreements are made with the States of Junagadh and Morvi for the same. 3 culprits of Nawanagar were found within the limit of Azam Ala Vala of Bilkha and they were extradited through the Agency as shown in Appendix VIII. There is no hitch as regards reciprocity on either side.

Prison—There is one Jail at Thanadevli. 11 prisoners were newly admitted this year, the maintenance and clothing expenses amounted to Rs. 150. Please see Appendix XIII.

The building is just close to the town gate in the open air, and a Doctor looks after the health of the prisoners and the Jail Superintendent has to look after their diet and clothing arrangements.

A reference to Appendices XIV and XV will show that one document of the value of Rs. 902 was presented and registered and Rs. 5 for registration fee were realized.

Municipal Administration—There is no special department in this

Taluka and Appendix XVI therefore needs no remark, but special care is taken to keep public buildings and the villages clean.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution—It will be perceived from Appendix XVII that 30 Inches and 50 Cents of rain fell at Thanadevli, and the same quantity of rain fell in other parts of this Taluka, with some variation and the out-turn of crops, except that of cotton in Matirala, was as much as usual, so the produce of the whole Taluka was below the usual proportion.

The average of last five years is 21·4 Inches, and the produce can be estimated at 12 annas in a rupee. The weather was generally good throughout the year though the cold was rather severe in winter.

People had enough of labour and the usual wages were from one to three annas each. The rate of staple food grains was nearly the same as that of last year, for the export thereof was rather excessive, (Vide Appendix XVIII), but there being sufficient labour for the people, as stated above, no special arrangement was necessary for opening any relief work.

There is a part of Gir forest in the Mendarda division of this Taluka, and no reserved forest is therefore kept, but in the Khara of Mota Devalia babul trees are reared and properly taken care of.

As regards industrial enterprize and trade, there is a Ginning Factory in working order at Mendarda. The condition of trade is generally good.

Appendix XIX will show that the unfinished work of the town gate and Ramji Mandir at Thanadevli were both finished and a new well in the latter was sunk, the cost amounted to about Rs. 4575 and a new temple, which is under construction at Mota Devalia, will cost about Rs. 525, thus the whole amount spent would come to Rs. 5100.

There are two branch post offices, one at Thanadevli and the other at Mota devalia, besides, there are letter boxes at Gundala, Devalki, Khajuri Haliad and Matirala.

There is no mint in this Taluka.

The condition of this Taluka as well as that of its subjects is generally good. Last year the seasons were also good.

Appendix XX will show the agricultural condition of This Taluka, the stock has reduced to some extent owing to the disease of small pox in Mendarda division.

Appendix XXI relates to the consumption of liquor, opium &c. opium farm is sold by the Jetpur Taluka Court, so mention is simply made of Ganja. There are 5 shops in this Taluka and the income realized for its annual farm is Rs. 135-9-2.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance—The gross total revenue for the current year is about Rs. 1,16,984-1-5 as compared with Rs. 1,25,673-10-0 of the last year. Please see Appendix XXII.

This Taluka has neither Government Loan nor guaranteed debt.

CHAPTER VI.

Vttal Statistics—There is a Dispensary at Thanadevli. 2603 out door patients were treated this year, and the cost of medicine &c. amounted to Rs. 600. The daily average of patients was 32·8 (Vide Appendix XXIII).

It will be seen from Appendix XXIV that there were 343 births and 232 deaths this year with a decrease and increase of 42 and 45 respectively.

The village Police Patels register such births and deaths, and the registers are scrutinized by the Foujdars and the Nyayadhish.

362 Persons were vaccinated this year.

Plague—It is gratifying to note that there was neither plague nor cholera this year in the Taluka, but as stated above, small pox did some damage to the cattle in Mendarda division.

CHAPTER VII.

Education—There are three vernacular schools at Thanadevli, Mota Devalia and Matirala, where 216 boys including some girls are being taught upto 7th Standard (Vide Appendix XXV.) The annual expenditure amounts to Rs. 1253. Besides this, the expenses of Taluka Schools both English and Vernacular, Girls school &c. under Jetpur Taluka Court are being paid falling to our share.

One boy and a girl of the Jetpur Taluka School receive a monthly scholarship of Rs. 2 each.

The school fees of this Taluka being remitted, boys of surrounding villages are templed to take advantage of education imparted here.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous—There are neither a library nor printing press in this Taluka. Prompt measures are taken to destroy venomous beasts, such as tigers &c. whenever reported in the Gir forest.

In conclusion Appendices XXVI and XXVII need no further remark for the particulars therein stated have already been mentioned in Chapters I, V, VI and VII.

Dated Thanadevli
1st April 1909.

C. S. PATWARI,
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Thanadevli State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To.	
Chhaganlal Samaldas Patvari	Chief Karbhari	St. 1953 Kartik Sud 1st November 1896.	31st March 1909.	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. PATWARI

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09

Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
1 Civil and Criminal Acts and Rules in force in the Kathiawad Agency.	Yes		
2 Local Acts and Rules such as Gambling, Registration and Shikar.	Ditto	An act for prevention of cruelty to animals	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Thanadevli State, during the year, 1908-09.

Arm of service	Number of Fighting officers and men						Details of force at end of the current year.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Cavalry															
Sappers															
Artillery			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry															
Imperial Service Troops...															
Total...															

Dated Thanadevil
1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1908-09.

Description of office.	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Foujdar, Devalia Division	1	30	360	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Do. Mendarda Division	1	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Naik	1	8-8-0	102	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Policemen	19	Rs. 133 at Rs. 7 each	1596	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Total	22	196-8-0	2358	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. PATWARI,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Thanadevli State, during the year 1908-09.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Thanadevli	20	25	27	27	27	27	22	25	5	2	81-4	92-6	81-4	92-6	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Thanadevli State, during the year 1908-09.

State	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thanadevli	665-9-6	1132-8-6	223-9-6	265-2-0	33·5	23·4	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Thanadevli State, during the year 1908-09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter 17 P. C. relating to property.	...	17	17	11	15	16	14	...	1	...	3	10	...	14	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter 16 P. C. relating to life	...	8	8	4	5	7	6	1	...	...	2	3	...	6	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section 3 of Gambling act of 1881	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chapter 22 P. C. re criminal intimidation.	...	4	4	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter XI P. C. re false evidence & offences, Against Public justice.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section 24 Act I of 1871.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter 10 P. C. re offences against Public servants.	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter xxii re- offences re-marriages.	...	3	3	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	....	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	35	35	18	26	30	26	2	1	...	7	16	...	26	4	...	...	3	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. PATWARI,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in* 1908-09.				*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary. Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Appellate Court	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Session's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	24	34	...	26	2	1	...	...	36	29	4	...	25	..	...	...	
Total.	24	35	...	27	2	1	...	...	36	30	4	...	26	...	...	...	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Thanadevli State, during the year 1908-09

Tribunals	Number of appli. cations	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry. &c. ordered.		Pending		
				Confirmed.		Modified		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court Thanadevli	2	4	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Thanadevli State for the year 1908-09.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Numer of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex Parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																									y. m. d	
Nyayadhish court.	4	5	46	38	50	43	45	38	5	5	3789-1-9	...	37	1	31	5	0	1	0	3	21	3	11	2420-2-9	62-4-0	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Civil work-Result of applications for execution of decrees in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court Thanadevli	24	24	2688-4-1	63	34	2668-8-10	87	58	5356-12-11	63	39	3456-14-1	24	19	1899-14-10	14	4	1	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli,

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Tha.. . State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during. 1908-09		Total		Disposed of during 1908-09		Closing balance.		Value of appeals Filed durlng. 1908-09		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases re-manded for retrial		Cases com-promisedand otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year,	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																								y. m. d.
Hazur Court Thanadevli	...	...	6	2	6	2	6	2	...	...	95-11-0	318-10-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	1	...	0-3-2

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and Lock-ups in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Thanadevli.	1	3	11	3	11	3.46	3.6	3	150	10 days.	

Dated Thanadevli
1st April 1909

C. S. PATWARI,
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli,

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of documents in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for regis tration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents. registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mort. gages.		Sale deeds.		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscel- laneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Thanadevli.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	902-0-0	...	...	...	...	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Thanadevli State for the year 1908-09.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	902	...	...	5	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	902	...	...	5	...	...	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	902	...	...	5	...	...	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli,

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1908.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1909.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present		Past.	Present.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thanadevli.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Dated Thanadevli
1st April 1909

C. S. PATWARI,
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli,

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rain fall in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09

State	April 1908	May 1908	June 1908	July 1908	August 1908	September 1908	October 1908	November 1908	December 1908	January 1909	February 1909	March 1909	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Thanadevli	...	...	6·42	14·36	9·21	1·8	·41	...	...	...	·2	...	30·50	20·37	21·4	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Taluka of Thanadevli during the year 1908-09.

Article.	During March, (past year.)			During March (present year.)			Remarks.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Bajri	1	11 23	3	1	10 25	...	
Juwar	1	4 31	9	1	4 31	9	
Wheat	2	... 20	...	2	... 20	...	
Rice	3	... 13	...	3	... 13	...	
Gram	2	... 20	...	1	12 23	...	
Adud	2	... 20	...	1	12 23	...	
Mug	1	10 26	6	1	4 31	9	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XIX

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works, Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Steps for Town gate and Stables for cattle at Thanadevli.	4575		4575				
Temple of Mahadev at Mota Devalia.				525			5100

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XX

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09

District	Year.	Horses & cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows	Male buffaloes.	Female buffaloes.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies	Asses.	Sheep & goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Thanadevli	1908-9	2764	1168	248	1450	44	70	20	175	6243	1266	...	10	620	

Dated Thanadevli
1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the State of Thanadevli during the year 1908-09

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thanadevli	...	...	...	...	5	Rs. 135-9-2	...	...	5	Rs. 135-9-2	Opium farm is sold by Jetpur Taluka Court.

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure

No.	Items.	Amount in rupees.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
	Receipts				
	Opening Balance.	37240	14	8	
1	Land Revenue,	95734	0	10	
2	Local cess	6459	2	6	
3	Sale proceeds of land	5376	13	4	
4	Opium Revenue	481	5	0	
5	Abkari Revenue (Bhang, Ganja &c.)	409	13	2	
6	Jama &c. from Bhayats	2151	11	6	
7	Custom receipts	2577	7	7	
8	Forest	858	6	9	
9	Judicial	2070	2	8	
10	Education (Fees)	906	14	0	
11	Guaranteed rights	...	...	...	
12	Extraordinary receipts	36	8	3	
13	Other Receipts	122	3	6	
14	Tagavi	81	6	8	
	Total	154536	14	5	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909.

of Thanadevli State for the year St. 1964.

No.	Items.	Amount in Rs.	As.	P.	Remarks.
	Expenditure.				
1	Darbar expenses including Kothar &c.	43584	6	5	
2	Tribute, Taluka Court and other Falas	22476	2	11	
3	Extraordinary charges	5687	2	10	
4	Administration charges including Amirs and Jivaidars	27658	8	...	
5	Revenue Department	1300	...	...	
6	Judicial Department	1165	13	6	
7	Education Department	1253	...	...	
8	Military (Sibandi)	...	...	...	Included in item 4
9	Police	2358	...	...	
10	Jail	150	...	...	
11	Dispensary (Vaccination)	600	...	...	
12	Forest Department	...	...	...	
13	Public Works (Repairs)	5100	...	...	
14	Minor Establishment	1775	...	...	
15	Dharmada (Devasthan)	5000	...	...	
16	Guaranteed rights	...	...	...	
17	Paid in liquidation of debt	...	...	...	
18	Miscellaneous	9520	13	3	
19	Nazarana	...	...	...	
20	Purchase of land	...	...	...	
21	Remission	379	9	3	
22	Relief Works	...	...	...	
23	Tagavi	...	...	...	
	Total	128308 — 8 — 2			
		26228 — 6 — 3			Rs. 17023-10-3 to be recovered from cultivators
		154536 —14 — 5			

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Thanadevli State during the year 1908-09

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door Patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Thanadevli	2603	...	...	...	...	...	600	32·8	

Dated Thanadevli
1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XXIV

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Thanadevli State for the year 1908-09

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Thanadevli	11568	385	343	...	42	187	232	45	...	33·28	29·65	16·16	20·5	

Dated Thanadevli
1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XXV

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Thanadevli State for the year 1908-09

Number of schools		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31 st March. 1908		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
3	3	Superior Vernacular schools at								
		Thanadevli	100	84·1	62·2	66·7	...	...		
		Mota Devalia	83	82·7	63·1	57·41	..	...	1253	
		Matirala	50	49·5	39·38	39·1	...	...		
			233	216·3	164·68	163·21				

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XXVI

Statement showing Particulars required by Appendix A (Political relation) of the Thanadevli State for the year 1908-09

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men or money		Estimated population	Persons being. taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	Remarks.
		Amount	To whom payable							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thanadevli	5653-5-6 747-13-4 6401-2-10	Govt. tribute Junagad Jortalbi	11568	216·3	362	116984-1-5	128308-8-2	...	

Dated Thanadevli
1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,
Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.

APPENDIX XXVII

Statement showing particulars required in Appendix B (Political relation) of the Thanadevli State for the year 1908-09.

No.	Names of persons belonging to the Royal family	Place of Residence	Rank or designation	Caste, surname and religion	Age years	How educatad	How employed	Whether granted adoption Sanad	Whether the Tilayat or eldest Kunar is entitled to throne ordinarily	Whether there is a male heir apparent to the throne.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Wala Laxman Meram	Thanadevli	Third class Chief	Hindu Vala Kathi	61	Educated privately	Governs the State	+Yes	Yes	Yes	+Male heir adopted and selected as sanctioned by Government.
2	Amrawala	Do.	Heir apparent	Do.	13	Studying at the Rajkumar college Rajkot	Studying	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Dated Thanadevli

1st April 1909

C. S. Patwari,

Chief Karbhari Thanadevli.


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